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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Budget Is Four Billions

Chaco War Has Holiday Truce

Lindberghs End Mighty Flight

Germany Cuts Down on Debts

Britain Refutes Italy's Plan

Whisky Is Everything But

WASHINGTON learns that the approaching Congress will be asked to provide about $4,000,000,000 to cover the budget estimates. Of this huge sum the RFC wants $1,000,000,000 to continue financing banks, which are the backbone of the business situation. The PWA requires $1,500,000,000; the FCA, the CWA and the CCC require $500,000,000 each. The large amounts do not dismay the Roosevelt Administration leaders. They feel that revenues, augmented by even a minimum of industrial recovery, will repay expenditures and the service charges thereon. The Government has already undertaken expenditure of $15,000,000,000 and is willing to spend more in the same cause—The cause is "to look after human beings."

¶ Paraguay and Bolivia agree to a Christmas armistice in their war in the Chaco until midnight of Dec. 31. Bolivia accedes to the offer of the Pan-American Conference to use its good offices in bringing about permanent peace, and Paraguay, still shouting over recent big victories, is urged to accede. The conference needs to end this war to save its own face. But at present the war is over only until New Year's Eve—Then each combatant must positively provide more men for the other to kill.

¶ Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh bring one of the mightiest adventures in the annals of courageous youth to a happy landing. They come back to New York, as they went away from it five months ago, by air. On their trip of quiet, intensive exploration for future air lines, they have flown nearly 30,000 miles, twice crossed the Atlantic, visited 31 countries and colonies. Their flight's end brings them down to new honors, new records, an even greater world-wide acclaim. But the only pair of things they really want hung about their modest necks awaits them in New Jersey—The dimpled arms of one who loves them solely as Dad and Mom.

¶ Montevideo learns that all but four of the 21 Pan-American nations have directed their delegates to sign the treaty asking equal nationality rights for women. Only Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and the United States hold back. The United States delegation's withholding of approval was only in favor of another method of achieving the same ends. Washington may cable its indorsement—Americans won't wish to seem to oppose the world reform in which long ago they took the lead.

¶ Germany announces it will pay only 30 per cent instead of the present 50 per cent interest on its foreign loans during the first half of 1934. Full interest and sinking fund payments will be made on the Dawes and Young loans, but all others will get the cut rate in the currency in which the loan issued. Germany's attitude is that of an international bankrupt, with no court having jurisdiction in such cases. Perhaps, says Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, director of the Reichsbank, the worst is yet to come—Unless German exports loom larger, German payments will vanish.

¶ Washington sees formation of the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., to aid Americans with $4,000,000,000 invested in European bonds. All these securities, issued by governments, states or cities of Europe, are in default or are threatened. The council, organized on recommendation of the Administration, has Raymond B. Stevens, formerly Federal Trade Commissioner, as president and outstanding business men as members. Serving without pay, they will conduct many investigations and advise—Finding life in the loan will mean putting a lift into the lender.

¶ Britain is convinced European disarmament cannot be accomplished by any scheme which gives the larger powers complete control. It believes the Mussolini plan, which leaves the smaller nations out in the cold, will not work. But conferences with many diplomats give the cheering opinion that Germany can be brought back to Geneva. Sir John Simon declares armaments are not a disease, but merely the evil symptoms—The disease is the fear in men's hearts that can be healed only by being destroyed.

¶ New York City sees its Health Commissioner put a crimp in the vaunted purity of legal liquor. Dr. Shirley W. Wynne analyzes 25 bottles of whisky bought in public drinking places. Thirteen quart bottles, which cost $5.50 or more, contain whisky; the other 12, costing $3 and $3.50, contain whisky cut and adulterated in a way that would make a bootlegger ashamed. This mixture costs 50 cents a quart to prepare. Dr. Wynne asks a law compelling distillers truthfully to label their output—Legal liquor seems to be anything that won't burn a hole through the seasoned sole of a shoe.

Lindberghs Dip Greeting to Son As Journey Ends

Happy Parents Fly Over Englewood Home, Then Land on East River

Home After 5 Months

They Surprised Everybody by Dropping Down at New York After Trip From Charleston

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, finishing a dramatic 25,000-mile journey over much of the globe, came home today to hang the baby's stocking up for Christmas. They alighted in the East River near College Point, Queens, at 2:38 p. m., eastern standard time.

The big red seaplane circled low over the East River, while dozens of craft set up a terrific din, and landed near the ramp of the Edo Aircraft Company.

The Lindberghs covered the last lap of their historic journey, the 640-mile hop from Charleston, S. C., in just three minutes less than six hours.

Colonel Lindbergh circled the beach here and then headed out over Flushing Bay in the direction of the Curtiss Airport at North Beach. Evidently seeing the large crowd gathering there, he circled again over the bay and finally brought his plane down into the waters of Flushing Bay about half a mile from shore.

He taxied the ship to a float and while its motor still was idling, the work of mooring the airplane was started.

The Lindberghs came home just five months and 10 days after hopping from New York on a thrill-packed survey flight that took them over sub-arctic lands, Europe, Africa, South and Central America.

They had hurried a bit during the last stages of their journey so as to be home during the holidays with Jon Morrow Lindbergh, 16-month-old son of the famous couple.

Before they alighted they circled over Englewood, N. J., and dipped in salute to the child, which is at the home of its grandmother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

The Colonel's decision to come down here, the point where pontoons were fitted to his plane for his historic flight, came as a surprise. Little or no preparations had been made for his arrival, and, with the exception of aircraft officials, there was only a small number on hand.

As the big seaplane settled gracefully into the sun-flecked waves of the broad river, both the Colonel and his wife, who has acted as co-pilot, avigator and wireless operator

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Corn Used for Wages In Construction Of Roumanian Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Payment of corn to roadmakers instead of wages is helping Roumania to settle its problem of uneven harvests and uneven roads.

Throughout the mountainous region of the country this year the corn crop was short due to early arrival of frost, while the great plains of the Danube produced an excellent harvest.

The mountainous regions appealed to the Government for easy terms in securing their winter's supply. The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Communications recognized an opportunity to combine interests in disposing of a surplus corn crop and building much needed roads.

Excepting the city pavements there are not more than about 200 miles of permanently metalled roads in all of Roumania. The peasants of the regions concerned are being assembled with their oxen, picks and shovels, and for each day's work are paid in yellow corn, weighed out before their eyes.

Corn is the chief food of the Roumanian peasant. With it he makes what he calls "mamaliga," a thick corn-meal porridge which is both his "bread" and "meat." A little home-made cheese stirred in it composes his Sunday and holiday dish.

Harpo's Knife Act 'Stops' Russian Show

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Dec. 19 (AP)—Harpo Marx, making his first appearance before a Russian audience in his celebrated knife-dropping act, literally brought down the house in the Music Hall, as a capacity audience of usually phlegmatic Soviet theatergoers applauded, stamped, cheered and whistled for 25 minutes during and after his six-minute act.

He wore a wig, played a harp and preserved his usual waggish silence, and was assisted by two members of the cast of the Moscow Art Theater, with whom he had rehearsed for 10 days. He will play here six days and afterward will open in the Moscow Music Hall Theater.

Harpo was congratulated on his successful début by American Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who talked with the comedian by telephone.

Home

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh

The Famous Flying Couple As They Landed in Miami En Route to New Jersey.

Star of Hope Raised High At Prison Colony

Massachusetts Penal Experiment Attracting World Attention

This is the first of a series of articles on the Norfolk Prison Colony, Massachusetts's Leading Penal Experiment, which is attracting world-wide attention.

Within a wall encircling a 40-acre quadrangle at Norfolk, Mass., the State has founded a prison of hope and called it the Norfolk Prison Colony, or "the community prison." As the storm clouds of hostile criticism roll above this prison, it still remains one of the most merciful and humane experiments in the nation.

This prison reverses many of the features of the traditional penal institution. Instead of despair, there is hope. Instead of force, fear and ostracism, there are coöperation, understanding and comradeship. Instead of punishment alone there is rehabilitation. Instead of smugly shutting men away as "enemies of society" there is evidenced the realization that society is sometimes the enemy of the individual, raising slums over his head, throwing poverty in his path and finally rising up piously as the avenger.

The old line penologists emerge from their towns of iron, their dungeons, their bastille prisons, and, in their bafflement, they denounce such experiments as "coddling the desperate criminals." Though their own

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Things Present

We hope there is a Ben Ward for every Early Tumbleweed this Christmas. Read "Homeward Bound" on the Editorial page.

Our garden workers share interesting experiences in Hobbies and Hints on the Home Building and Gardening page.

The new feature "Facts About the Bible," which made its first appearance on the inside back page yesterday, is to be continued as a daily feature so long as it appears to have a public.

Your student friend who is studying German may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page. And isn't the picture a study?

Hm-m! A writer on the Progress in Education page thinks that the familiar schoolroom command "Pay Attention" should be "Be inattentive."

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page with its installment of the Etiquette in Daily Living series, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," come Play, and Mr. Scroggins.

French Deficits Mount as Japan Seizes Markets

Orient's Low Wages and Long Hours Threaten Western Standards

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — As each commercial bulletin of France is issued it is observed that the commercial deficit becomes more serious. The statistics for the first 10 months of the year show that goods to the value of (in round figures) 24,000,000,000 francs were imported, while the goods exported were little higher than 15,000,000,000 francs. If weight be taken, 40,000,000 tons were imported and 20,000,000 exported.

There are, of course, special circumstances which it is hoped will pass. But there are likewise changes in the commercial system of the world which cannot be expected to pass.

There is an immense transformation. During the nineteenth century the economic equilibrium was founded upon an international division of work. Western Europe, which was industrial, bought from abroad foodstuffs and raw materials, and paid for them with manufactured articles.

Former Balance Upset

Obviously this balance has been completely upset. The United States first began to send goods instead of raw materials to Europe. Then Asia and Africa became, to some extent, industrialized. Not only were markets closed, but the former clients became competitors. Inevitably the conditions of trade grew more difficult.

There is another reason which has been put forward by the International Silk Federation. In normal times 70 per cent of French silk was exported. But now Asiatic silks are sold even in the countries which have hitherto believed themselves foremost in this industry. The international group of silk producers therefore calls attention to "the very heavy charges which fall upon industries in the countries which observe labor conventions and endeavor to maintain their standard of life."

Japan is specifically mentioned as escaping from these labor obligations. The consequence is the flooding of foreign markets with Japanese goods. Nobody proposes a return to low wages, but it is suggested that there should be an equalization of conditions of production in every country. At the same time it is definitely recommended that the importation of silks of Asiatic origin, natural or artificial, should be restricted, and that the average importations of the last three years should be taken as a basis.

Typical Example in Silk

Not only France, but Germany, Spain, Great Britain, the United States, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, are interested,

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Saving Blamed As Being Cause Of Depression

Skimped Ourselves to Ruin Texas Man Says, by Big Stock Purchases

Illustrates His Point

Used Money Soil Provided to Buy Unproductively and Commodities Tumbled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas—With the keynote that "we saved ourselves into the depression," Dr. E. N. Jones, head of the genetics-botany department of Baylor University here, past president of the Texas Academy of Science, and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recently injected a new angle into the cause of the depression.

"We saved ourselves into the depression by investing money in stocks with a resulting fall in consumption and a tie-up of industry," he said.

"The habit of saving had come up from the days when the great majority got their living by applying their labor directly to the soil, or mining, or lumbering, or in some way going back to the only permanent source of wealth—natural resources. The best rule was to dig, skimp, and save.

"Modern industry thereby got its start. This is how we filled our world with machines. It was the day of the buying and of the selling of stocks. But the vital important thing is the fact that the money with which the stocks were purchased came from the soil. It was new money being put into circulation. Thus we formed the habit of saving.

Extravagant Saving

"Then when times became unusually good," Dr. Jones continued, "due to the fact that much money had been earned in the original, and when expansion had become nation-wide, we began to feel a sense of extravagance and the old habit of saving came to the fore.

"The masses quit buying things and went to buying stocks, whereas formerly they had bought in a reverse proportion. Down went the price of things in proportion to the price of stocks and up went the stocks. The value of stocks depended on good volume production on the part of the enterprise in which they were an investment. We were buying stocks but not the products upon which those stocks depended for their value. We were, of course, buying, but not enough under the conditions.

"The masses had saved themselves out of their jobs. In a machine civilization, where normally everybody serves everybody, directly or indi-

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Roosevelt Adds Another Council To 'Cabinet' List

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—A new "cabinet" blossomed forth here today as President Roosevelt took a further step toward unifying the recovery program in the interest of efficiency. It consists of an enlarged emergency council which will share honors in the future with the Executive Council as a supplementary advisory board.

Hereafter, the two new bodies will meet on alternate Tuesdays while the regular Cabinet will continue to meet once a week on Fridays, its Tuesday meetings having been taken over by the larger new organizations.

The executive order enlarged the emergency council by adding to its membership the Attorney-General, the director of the budget and the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. It previously contained the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and the heads of the various emergency relief and recovery organizations.

It was announced that the council is proceeding with its organization of state emergency councils which will in the future combine regional activities of the NRA, AAA and other emergency set-ups, to provide every citizen with better facilities for understanding and using the emergency and relief facilities as well as to coordinate their work and make it more economical and efficient.

New York Bonds To Meet Pay Roll

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Mayor John P. O'Brien's administration is preparing to "sell" $3,500,000 worth of municipal bonds to the city's various sinking funds to meet payroll deficiencies, it was learned today.

The police department faces a $505,000 shortage in its Dec. 31 pay roll, the hospitals department needs more than $1,000,000 and other departments are short of funds to pay workers on or before the end of the year.

Mr. Gorge McAneny, the comptroller, said yesterday the municipal assembly would be asked immediately to authorize the sale of these securities, which is described as more or less of a bookeeping transaction, this method of raising the money having been found preferable to following the usual custom of offering the bonds to the public.

Billions for Millions

MORE than $15,000,000,000 just "to look after human beings"—and millions more needed! No wonder the lights burn in the bureau of the budget until after midnight every night—the NRA to the contrary notwithstanding.

President Roosevelt is conducting his budget making in preparation for the coming session of Congress on the theory, ably expressed by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, that "the business of government is to look after human beings."

The Government has so far authorized loans of approximately $10,000,000,000, and outright expenditures of about $5,000,000,000. But where does the money come from, who gives or lends it, and who gets it?

Included in the first: Public Works Administration, $3,300,000,000, of which only about $500,000,000 is repayable.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration $500,000,000 in direct relief grants to states.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration, $100,000,000 from the Treasury, with processing taxes to bring in $1,000,000,000 in two years to pay farmers' benefits for crop reduction.

Civilian Conservation Corps $250,000,000.

The outlook for future grants to these agencies is:

Civil Works Administration, now operating on $400,000,000 from the Public Works Fund, will need $350,000,000 more to carry it until May 1.

PWA—Recommendations for additional funds vary from $1,700,000,000 to $10,000,000,000. No decision will be made for some time.

CCC—Will ask for about $200,000,000 more if President decides in April to continue it for another six months.

FERA—A minimum of $2,500,000 more will be asked for direct relief.

Most of the $10,000,000,000 it is lending out, the Federal Government expects will be returned eventually by farmers, home owners, states, municipalities, banks and railroads. Advances and administrative expenses must be provided, however.

Largest of these relief liquidating agencies is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Established by President Hoover, it has poured out a total of $3,500,000,000 into the credit channels of the country, of which about $450,000,000 has been in the Roosevelt Administration. Experts are as much as $1,000,000,000 apart on estimates they have given the President as to needs of the RFC the rest of this year and next.

Farm Credit Administration—Authorized to obtain $485,000,000 from the RFC, and $2,000,000,000 by government-guaranteed bonds.

Home Owners Loan Corporation—Authorized to obtain $200,000,000 from RFC and $2,000,000,000 by bonds guaranteed as to interest.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—An initial $450,000,000 fund to be raised by Jan. 1, to which Treasury subscribes $150,000,000. Final contingent liability up to $2,000,000,000.

Some of these expenditures are so interwoven that the budget bureau is having difficulty to get the accounts into shape so Congress can make head and tail of them. For instance, the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, engaged in buying surplus food for the needy, gets its money from three sources—the FERA, AAA and CCC. Other agencies have equally intricate accounts.

Gran Chaco Truce Proclaimed; Equality Divides U. S. Women

Organizations Differ on Best Plan of Attaining Nationality Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Opposite conceptions held by women of the United States on the best method of achieving the same end—equality of women with men—is behind the lone stand which this Government has taken against an equal nationality treaty for the Americas at Montevideo.

The opposition of the United States delegation is said to have puzzled Latin Americans inasmuch as it was a citizen of this country, Miss Alice Paul, who was chairman of the nationality committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women which recommended the treaty.

The answer lies in an understanding of the policies of two important women's organizations in this country—the National Woman's Party and the National League of Women Voters—and their followers.

Both Seek Similar Aims

Both are working for equal rights for women, but the League of Women Voters believes this ideal should be attained step by step, gradually wiping out distinctions by study and amendment of state and national laws. The Woman's Party, on the other hand, advocates sweeping reform by an equal rights amendment to the Constitution and by international treaties.

The Woman's Party hailed the approval of the equal nationality treaty at Montevideo as the "greatest single forward step in all history" while the league commended the United States delegation for its opposition, holding that "a matter so closely allied with sovereignty of nations is one that must be settled by internal law rather than by international agreement."

While Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Paul, both members of the Woman's Party, held the reins of the Inter-American Commission of Women, which was set up by the last Pan-American Conference and which made the recommendations concerning women's equality to this conference, the League of Women Voters' side of the question was represented by Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, a member of the United States delegation. In addition the league has on its side Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Steady Adjustment Sought

The league contends that the "treaty would be at most a gesture," and advocates "progressive evaluation and adjustment of law, rather than sweeping declarations." The action taken by the conference in regard to a proposed equal rights treaty to apply to political and civil rights is the method they prefer. In that case the conference simply recommended to the governments that they consider the question of equality of women in civil and political rights within their own countries.

The feminist group, headed by the Woman's Party, hopes that the United States will sign the nationality treaty in spite of the delegation's refusal to vote for it. It points out that opposition to this treaty is inconsistent with the position taken by the United States three years ago at The Hague when this country stood alone against all the governments represented there in defense of equal nationality for women. In addition, it cites recent steps taken by Congress to establish complete equality in nationality in this country.

League Sees Vindication of Its Efficacy in Settling Disputes

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Dec. 19 (AP)—A temporary peace was proclaimed in the Chaco boreal today as Paraguay and Bolivia agreed to a Christmas season armistice.

The fighting, which has claimed thousands of lives in the last 29 months, will cease at midnight tonight for a truce which will last to midnight of Dec. 31. Members of the peace commission of the Seventh Pan-American Conference, in session here, said they hoped the peace could be made permanent.

Paraguay proposed the truce yesterday in the midst of a successful offensive against its enemy; Bolivia accepted with the suggestion that the League of Nations Commission, now in Bolivia, arrange a permanent armistice and submit the conflict to the World Court at The Hague.

The Pan-American peace commission session today was turned into a peace jubilee. The conference itself sent its felicitations to the Presidents of Bolivia and Paraguay to the League of Nations at Geneva and to President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay to whom both nations had submitted their agreements to the truce.

Delegates from both Paraguay and Bolivia addressed the Pan-American commission and told of their nations' desire for peace.

Meanwhile, the citizens of Montevideo, intensely interested in the war for control of many thousand square miles of central South American territory, celebrated the armistice joyfully. Thousands gathered to hear the news, crowds cheered "vivas!" and whistles were blown.

In the midst of this celebration, Casto Rojas of Bolivia announced that his nation would adhere to the Argentine anti-war pact which has been signed by most of the nations of America.

Conference leaders were informed that the League of Nations commission, now in Bolivia, left La Paz today for Asuncion, Paraguay, passing through the Chaco boreal which separates both nations and coming to Montevideo, where conversations will begin looking toward a permanent settlement of the war.

League Officials Hail Armistice Agreement

GENEVA, Dec. 19 (AP) — The League of Nations was informed officially today that Paraguay and Bolivia had accepted terms for an armistice to begin at midnight.

The League was informed that representatives of the two countries engaged in the long Gran Chaco warfare would meet soon at Montevideo to negotiate conditions of peace and security.

The news of the armistice cheered Geneva more than anything else since the League was formed. Officials regarded the news as a proof of the usefulness of the League which was the more striking at this moment when the League is being most fiercely attacked.

Señor Castillo Majera, the Mexican Minister to Paris and chairman of the League Council, telephoned the Associated Press:

"This is most wonderful news. It demonstrates the genuine work of the League of Nations as an international institution for world-wide peace. I have to pay tribute to all America which went on record as supporting the League of Nations in its efforts to settle the Chaco conflict."

Billions Gush Like Oil From Federal Well

Incoming Congress Must Deal With Staggering Budgetary Sums

Fresh Fields Invite

Mounting RFC Cost, Emergency Spending, a Fidgety Dollar Demand Attention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Uncle Sam will keep right on being the world's biggest banker—and financial experimenter—on the basis of evidence emerging today. As Congress approaches, events stress the enormous importance that emergency financing, budget manipulation, and adjustment of the currency will continue to have in the new year.

First is the expansion and extension of the RFC beyond its legal demise date of Jan. 23. Up to $1,000,000,000 of new funds will be required in its program of aid to banks, which is the back-log of industrial recovery.

Second is the continuing growth of emergency spending in all the new deal fields. Today it was estimated that during the 1933-34 fiscal year this would amount at least to $4,000,000,000. The national debt is piling up as if in war time, but if industrial recovery continues to make progress, the debt should melt down to reasonable proportions, just as $10,000,000,000 was taken from it during the 1920's.

The Fidgety Dollar

Finally is the fluctuating dollar and its background of financial uncertainty. This dubiety was slightly reduced today when the Administration left its gold price at $34.06, where it was placed yesterday in the first increase since Dec. 1. That the jump was so small, and was not capped by another today, is taken in financial circles to be evidence of restraint.

The continuation of the RFC, chiefly to protect banks, is possibly the most fundamental and long-range factor in the financial end of the New Deal. The corporation needs congressional action to continue its very existence as well as to replenish its coffers. So far it owes the Treasury $2,233,000,000. Private borrowers have already repaid more than $1,000,000,000.

The most important new phase of the RFC's work is to put its money into the capital structures of banks, under which barrier they could expand their credit facilities and qualify for membership in the deposit insurance corporation.

Many Banks Apply

Thus far, about 22 per cent of banks operating on an unrestricted basis have applied for sale of their capital stock to the RFC, and 17 per cent have been accepted. They amount to 2443 banks, for a total investment of $627,000,000.

Before the end of the year, the RFC expects to have $1,000,000,000 out in stock and notes operating to safeguard deposits. The applications have been coming in recently at the rate of over 100 a day.

Meanwhile, the traditional RFC task to aid closed banks goes at a faster pace. A special effort was made to have as many banks opened by Christmas as possible, and the December openings were notably high.

With two jobs in hand, however, the RFC is already reaching out toward the long-sought goal of direct loans to industry. Special congressional authority is necessary, but the Administration has implicitly favored this method of getting particular laggard branches of heavy industry going and speeding the manufacture of "capital goods." Since reports of direct loans were published, some 2000 inquiries have been received at the RFC regarding the possibilities.

Loans May Pick Up

Demand for such loans is based on reluctance or inability of banks to fulfill their normal functions in lending to industry. But with a fat RFC backlog built in most banks, and with the Deposit Insurance Corporation in operation, bank loans will doubtless pick up, decreasing the necessity of government loans and the consequent competition between Washington and ordinary bank loan functions.

Leaders are today scrutinizing attentively the new-deal side of the budget ledger The accompanying figures show what has been spent and is being spent in the current budget, as near as figures and estimates can be checked. But the question of next year's spending is even more significant. Of course only estimates can be used, but here in very round numbers is the consensus of budgetary experts on what 1933-34 will probably seek:

RFC, $1,000,000,000; PWA, $1,500,000,000; FCA, 500,000,000; CWA, 500,000,000; CCC and miscellaneous, $500,000,000. Total, $4,000,000,000.

That is what the coming Congress will have to provide, and includes part of what will be needed before the present fiscal year ends. Upon this sum the incoming legislators are concentrating.

Staggering though the totals of this and previous tabulations may be, there seems little doubt that revenues will pay for regular expenditure, plus service on the newly heaped-up debt, plus somewhat of a margin. In the field of currency policy, however, a great deal more uncertainty exists.

Britain Opposes Rule of League By Great Powers

Simon Would Limit Arms by Driving Fear Out of World's Thought

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19—It is becoming clear that the British Government is holding firmly to the view that the vital question of European disarmament cannot be solved by any scheme which would give to the larger powers complete control of the League of Nations to the exclusion of the smaller states.

This does not mean there is any less desire here than before to work in harmony with Italy. Indeed, it is understood that a number of questions are being sent to Rome with a view to the fullest exploration of Italian proposals for League reorganization. What it does mean, however, is that out of the diplomatic comings and goings of the past few days have begun to emerge hopeful possibilities of advance along existing lines which might bring Germany back to Geneva.

Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Germany, had another interview with the Cabinet today and has brought useful information alike on the trend of Berlin sentiment generally and on specific proposals which the German Government has advanced. Lord Tyrrell's visit here from Paris has also contributed to the belief that French requirements may not after all prove insuperably incompatible with those of Germany.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, referring yesterday, at Stoke-upon-Trent, to his own impending visits to France and Italy said: "The thing for which we all are striving is to cure and drive from the hearts of men, the disease of fear."

Armaments, Sir John declared, were not in themselves diseases though they might be symptoms It would be grave injustice to imagine that modern communities were piling up armaments merely from reckless ambition or desire for aggression.

The real explanation, he said, was the existence of fear which still prevailed among some who ought to be neighbors. If they could bring about a better situation from that viewpoint, then the burden of high armaments would automatically be greatly reduced, in Sir John's opinion.

That the need of the moment is not for new international machinery but rather for fuller use of that which already exists is also emphasized today in a statement published over the names of Sir Edward Grigg and other leading British students of European affairs. This statement suggests that in working for real implementation of the existing pact of Paris means might be found of so increasing international coöperation for peace as ultimately to remove the otherwise inevitable danger of war.

Business Looks Up In Clyde Shipyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

GOVAN SHIPYARD is to reopen, after a long period of idleness, to complete orders for new ships received here.

A new 13,000-ton refrigerated motor cargo ship, designed for New Zealand trade, is being built. A Glasgow firm now has five vessels under construction at its Port Glasgow yard, and orders for further motorships are expected to be placed on the Clyde.

Women Appeal To LaGuardia For Crime Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Mayor-elect Fiorello H. LaGuardia has before him today an appeal by the Women's City Club of New York to take no action during his mayoralty that would tend to curb the activities of the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department or the social service work among prisoners detained by the Department of Correction. The Women's City Club played an important part in the establishment of the bureau and has been active in the social service work among prisoners.

The letter to Major LaGuardia is signed by Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, president of the club, and Mrs. Helen L. Buttenwieser, chairman of the Committee on Prevention and Correction. In it they recall that the Crime Prevention Bureau was established in 1930 on the recommendation of the Crime Prevention Commission with the object of setting up an official body to work in the field of crime prevention. After the bureau had had a six months' trial, the Women's City Club went on record in favor of its permanent establishment and helped get the necessary legislation to this end enacted. The bureau then became a part of the police department and Miss Henrietta Addition was appointed Sixth Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the crime prevention work.

"The annual report of the Police Commissioner for 1932 sets forth with unstinted approval the accomplishments of this bureau, due largely, we believe, to the splendid corps of workers especially equipped to handle the difficult problems presented by the adolescent, as well as by the younger child who needs guidance and sympathetic understanding in these formative years if he is not to become a problem for the police department and the courts later on," Mrs. Dreier and Mrs. Buttenwieser say in their letter.

Lindberghs Home After 5-Month Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

on the flight, stood up and smiled broadly toward the shores.

There mechanics of the Edo Aircraft Corporation had already prepared equipment to drag the element-scarred plane up on a ramp for overhauling.

A Man, His Wife And a Plane Have Kept World Busy

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—A Man and His Wife and A Plane came today to the end of great adventure. These are the Lindberghs—Charles, who was "Slim" when he flew the mail from St. Louis to Chicago not yet a decade ago, and Anne, patrician daughter of a man who was a "Morgan partner."

Written on the blackboard of the skies is the story of their flight that touches 31 countries and colonies.

Twenty-five thousand miles, in round numbers, measures their journey which began July 9 from New York.

Their seaplane, red and spic, took them over Labrador's sounding shores, Greenland's ice; through North Atlantic's bitter cold, England's fog; along the languid equator where the trade winds die, to Brazil; northward again—the West Indies, Miami, Charleston, and finally home.

A Research Trip

Scientists of the machines that fly will pore over the records and notes of the Lindberghs' flights, and from them will evolve answers to many questions of intercontinental and transocean flying. It was to acquire such data that the Lindberghs undertook the adventure under the auspices of Pan American Airways.

Again, as in his New York-to-Paris solo, the accuracy of the Lindbergh navigation and the smoothness of the Lindbergh flying skill was notable. With infallible precision he lifted his plane and set it down at his destinations.

Twoscore major hops were made, and many side trips, with no worse mishap than slight damage to a propeller.

The Lindberghs, sometimes with the smiling Anne at the controls, but mostly with the windburned Colonel at the stick, took the North Atlantic in easy jumps and leaped the South Atlantic in one 1875-mile hop.

Mostly Mrs. Lindbergh worked the radio, sending out from the trailing antenna reports of the plane's progress. She was helpful, too, in navigation.

World-Wide Interest

Nations followed the progress of the single-motored plane from takeoff to journey's end, interested not only in the circumstance of a man and wife quietly riding over yawning oceans, but interested, too, because they saw new commercial trails being opened through the skies—trails of gold.

The nations saw in the log of the Lindberghs a chart to regular ocean traffic by air. Germany's lighter-than-air Graf already makes regular trans-ocean flights to South America. Heavier-than-air schedules with Dornier-Wal flying boats are contemplated by next summer. France has a ship and plane line operating on the Bathurst, Africa-Natal, Brazil, route, to meet the German competition.

The Lindbergh survey when submitted for full study by Pan American Airways experts, will possibly provide the key to America's entry into the bid for the trade of the skies.

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Nobel Is Honored By Prize Winners For His Idealism

Dr. Einstein Praises His Outstanding Ability as an Organizer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Human beings for whom economic achievements are not a goal in themselves, but only the means by which to serve the development of true social values, are needed to solve the most acute social-economic problems of the present day, according to Dr. Albert Einstein, head of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, who won the Nobel prize in physics in 1921.

At a dinner in honor of Alfred Bernhard Nobel last night, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, Dr. Einstein described the founder of the Nobel prizes as primarily a creative individuality whose real love was devoted to the "creative spirit and the worth-while personality." In this way, Dr. Einstein explained the seeming anomaly of the discoverer of dynamite being a leader in promoting world peace.

The dinner was arranged to honor all living American winners of the Nobel prizes, but only three were present. They were Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, who won the peace prize in 1929; Mr. Sinclair Lewis, who won the literature award in 1930, and Dr. Irving Langmuir, winner in chemistry in 1932. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House at Chicago, who shared the prize for peace in 1931, telegraphed regrets.

Only rarely does the acquisition of a powerful economic position depend upon real productive and creative achievement, Dr. Einstein declared.

"To invent new things and to acquire or organize are based on entirely different abilities, which are rarely united in one person," he continued. "Schopenhauer contrasted, not without justification, will power and intelligence as antagonistic forces. Nobel was primarily a creative spirit and only to a lesser extent a personality born to acquire a dominating position because of his organizing talent."

The road to permanent peace lies through the development of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement of disputes between nations, Mr. Kellogg declared. Setting up an international tribunal to decide who was an aggressor and to punish the offending nation was not practical, he asserted. Mr. Kellogg is judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The dinner was under the auspices of World Peaceways and several civic and social organizations.

'202 Hours,' by the Lindberghs

By the Associated Press

The log of the Flying Lindberghs from the date of their takeoff from New York follows:

Lindbergh Log

		Miles
July	9—New York to South Warren, Maine, near North Haven	350
July	11—North Haven to Halifax, Nova Scotia	150
July	12—Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland	600
July	14—St. John's to Cartwright, Labrador	500
July	21—Cartwright to Hopedale, Labrador	100
July	22—Hopedale to Godthaab, Greenland	650
July	31—Godthaab to Diske Island, to Holsteinborg, Greenland	650
Aug.	3—Holsteinborg across Davis Straits to Central Baffin Land and return, non-stop	600
Aug.	4—Holsteinborg to Ella and Clavering Islands	1000
Aug.	6—Side-trips to Clavering Islands to Angmagsalik, Greenland	800
Aug.	8—Angmagsalik to Julianehaab, Via Godthaab	600
Aug.	12—Julianehaab, returning to Angmagsalik, shore route	250
Aug.	15—Angmagsalik to Reykjavik, Iceland	550
Aug.	23—Reykjavik to Eskefjord and Faroe Islands	300
Aug.	24—Faroe Islands to Lerwick, Shetland Islands	200
Aug.	26—Shetland Islands to Copenhagen	500
Sept.	4—Copenhagen to Stockholm	350
Sept.	20—Stockholm to Helsingfors, Finland	200
Sept.	22—Helsingfors to Leningrad, Russia	400
Sept.	25—Leningrad to Moscow	400
Sept.	29—Moscow to Tallinn, Estonia	200
Oct.	1—Tallinn to Oslo, Norway	500
Oct.	3—Oslo to Stavanger, Norway	200
Oct.	4—Stavanger to Southampton, England	600
Oct.	23—Southampton to Galway, Irish Free State	400
Oct.	25—Galway to Inverness, Scotland	400
Oct.	27—Inverness to Paris, France	650
Nov.	2—Paris to Amsterdam, Holland	250
Nov.	8—Amsterdam to Geneva, Switzerland	400
Nov.	11—Geneva to Santona, Spain	600
Nov.	13—Santona to Caldelas De Tuy (Vigo)	350
Nov.	15—Vigo to Lisbon, Portugal	250
Nov.	21—Lisbon to Horta, Azores	900
Nov.	23—Horta to Ponta Delgada, Azores	180
Nov.	24—Ponta Delgada to Las Palmas, Canary Islands	900
Nov.	26—Las Palmas to Villa Cisneros, Africa	300
Nov.	27—Villa Cisneros to Porto Praia, Cape Verde Islands	800
Nov.	30—Porto Praia to Bathurst, Gambia	400
Dec.	6—Bathurst to Natal, Brazil	1875
Dec.	8—Natal to Para, Brazil	1095
Dec.	10—Para to Manaos, Upper Amazon	930
Dec.	12—Manaos to Port of Spain, Trinidad	1100
Dec.	14—Port of Spain to San Juan, Puerto Rico	750
Dec.	15—San Juan to San Pedro, Dominican Republic	300
Dec.	16—San Pedro to Miami	880

(Estimated flying time, 202 hours.)

They Just Stopped For Friendly Visit With Admiral Raby

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 19 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, just 4½ hours out of Miami, set their big seaplane down at Charleston Navy Yard yesterday and it was announced they had come for "a quiet overnight visit" with Rear Admiral James J. Raby, the Commandant.

With approximately 28,000 miles behind them and their goal of "Christmas with the baby" almost in sight, the famous pair hopped off at 8:41 a. m.

Yesterday afternoon, following a light luncheon with Admiral Raby, Mrs. Lindbergh rested while the Colonel inspected their plane.

The plane arrived over Fort Moultrie shortly after 2 p. m. and continued northward. It circled once about the naval reservation, 10 miles up the Cooper River, and dropped into the river with hardly a splash.

Although the Colonel had given no inkling of his landing intentions, the docks were soon crowded with service men and civilian employees. They were kept waiting nearly an hour, along with Admiral Raby, while Colonel Lindbergh made his plane fast to a buoy.

Officials announced there was nothing wrong with the plane, and the Lindberghs indicated they had merely desired to break their Miami-New York leg in half and to see Admiral Raby, whom they have known for years.

The Lindberghs left Miami at 9:48 a. m., Monday, and were understood to be planning a non-stop hop to Newark Airport. At 2:05 p. m., they were sighted over Fort Moultrie, and 40 minutes later they were tying up to the buoy.

This unexpected stop was shrouded with the same reticence the Colonel has evinced regarding his movements since he and Anne left New York last July. Greenland, Russia, Spain or Brazil—no one knew where to look for him next until the last moment.

Boston Snapshots

Children's Party — "Ah — Mrs. Smythe — wonderful! these William Blake prints, don't you think? — and dear Mr. Binyon's lecture — so charming!" "Why, Mrs. Browne! I'm delighted to see you here —!" The two elderly pillars of society turned with apparent relief from their rather cursory study of prints on the walls of the Art Museum.

"I just sent an invitation for a children's party we are giving next week to your grandson, Harold," said the lady whose name we have given as Browne. "Indeed!" observed the other drily, "I have no grandson Harold." "But how stupid of me—of course I mean your son!" "Oh, my son! Well I'm sure he will appreciate it, but I hardly think he will accept. You see he is 37 now!"

A period of silence ensued in which the two ladies joined us in a more intense scrutiny of the Blake pictures.

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Down from the Shelf—Conrad Nagel told us last week that the day approached when movies would outgrow their present ephemeral status and "classics" among them would be permanently valued and repeatedly shown. Acting on this idea the management of the Uptown is putting on a week of revivals. Each day two feature pictures selected from the output of the last year or two are being screened. The "revival week" ends on Thursday with the showing of George Arliss's "Working Man," and Ronald Colman in "Arrowsmith."

On Friday the theater reverts to its old policy of showing two feature pictures, without vaudeville. Appropriately enough the first two titles are "The World Changes," and "Only Yesterday."

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What! No Reindeer?—Any doubt harbored in youthful minds as to the ability of Santa Claus to get around to so many chimneys in one night, may be dispelled by the sight of the cohorts of gentlemen now to be seen in this costume. We have seen Santa Claus in stores, in banks, on street corners—and even playing the cornet on the curb.

Day by day new recruits join the army. One was observed the other day, landing from the skies on a Newton golf course. But, alas, jingling sleigh bells were replaced by a roaring airplane motor. Perhaps the reindeer are reserved exclusively for service on Christmas Eve or perhaps they can only be driven by a real Santa Claus from stables somewhere up under the Northern Lights!

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Punctual People.—In spite of "the new leisure," there are plenty of people in Boston who are deeply interetsed in the exact time. An average of nearly four thousand of them call "Capitol 1000" each day to ask, "What time is it, please?" The biggest rush is between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning—when unwound watches and clocks often stop. Then at the end of the afternoon—when the hour for stopping work draws near—there is another desire for exact information.

Mexican Scenery Draws Many New Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Old Spanish cities reflecting the exciting days of Cortes, famous ruins, and magnificent mountain scenery are attracting many new visitors to Mexico, according to officials of the Grace Line. A new fortnightly 32-day cruise-tour to Mexico, which has been added to the Grace Line's special cruise list, the line reports, is proving as popular as the 21-day cruises to Costa Rica, the 18-day cruises to Panama and Colombia, and the 24-day cruises to Ecuador.

The itinerary of the Mexican cruise includes Havana, Colombia, Panama, El Salvador, and Guatemala en route, and a rail trip across Mexico. The return trip is made on a Ward Line ship via Havana.

Journalistic Society Elects

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19 (AP)—Pi Delta Epsilon, national journalistic fraternity, closed its three-day convention Saturday, electing Dean Henry C. Doyle of George Washington University president and approving the formation of a chapter at Westminster College.

Chelsea Election Case Has Hearing In Superior Court

Melley Workers Testify as to Threats From Quigley Supporters

How workers for Representative William H. Melley, defeated candidate in the recent Chelsea mayoralty campaign, were beaten and threatened with guns by men in cars bearing banners of the successful candidate, Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley, was recounted today in Suffolk Superior Court, at the hearing on the petition of Mr. Melley to annual the election.

Several witnesses testified in behalf of Mr. Melley. Mr. William J. Farrell, a Melley worker in the campaign in charge of automobiles in one of the districts, testified that on election day he started with 20 automobiles and ended with six. He said the drivers were frightened away by threats of assault by men evidently working in the interests of Mr. Quigley. Mr. Farrell described his visit to the United States Veterans Home in Chelsea, following a report that the Melley automobiles were being molested and prevented from taking veterans to the polling booths. He said on the way to the home to investigate the situation he passed an automobile with a "Quigley for Mayor" banner which followed him to the home.

The automobile, containing five men, approached him. Some of them, he said, had their hands in their coat pockets as if holding guns. One man drew his hand in which Mr. Farrell said he saw "the hammer and barrel of a blue steel revolver."

Mr. Farrell told the court that he telephoned the police after this. They came "after 20 minutes" and after the automobile in question had disappeared.

It was alleged by other witnesses for Mr. Melley that the Quigley workers prevented by force the Melley automobiles from taking veterans of the home down to vote. Only Quigley motors, they testified, were allowed up the reservation to the home. Mr. Farrell said that about 90 per cen tof the residents were for Mr. Melley, but many refused to be taken to the polls "because they were fearful of what would happen to them."

On several other instances when the Melley automobiles called for persons to take them to vote, it was testified, the voters refused to go because they had learned of the alleged threats made upon the Melley workers in the newspapers giving accounts of the situation.

The petition asking that the election of Mayor Quigley be called void is said to be the first ever heard by three justices in Massachusetts They are Judges Frederick McLeod, Franklin T. Hammond and Wilfred Gray. They have the power to declare the Chelsea election void.

Boston Leads Nation In Traffic Contest For Driving Safety

Boston, with its entanglements of criss-cross traffic, is the motorists Utopia for safe driving.

It acquires this title by virtue of climbing into first place in the National Traffic Safety Contest representing all the largest cities in the United States. Nine motor fatalities in the Hub City in October are three less than in the corresponding period of a year ago.

This brings Boston's motor toll for the year to 86, only one more than last year. At the end of the 10 months' period Boston's nearest competitor is New York, with Baltimore falling in third place.

In its population class, New Bedford retains national leadership with only a single fatality in October. Here's a city having only four automobile fatalities in 10 months, a drop from 10 last year. Amesbury and Gardner clung through October to their spotless records for the year.

Conant Honored in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Dr. James Bryant Conant, new president of Harvard University, was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Chicago today for "eminent service to the science of chemistry as a teacher, investigator and administrator, and in recognition of his position of leadership in American education." Dr. Conant was presented for the degree by Dr. Julius Stieglitz, professor emeritus of chemistry at the local university.

Senate Hears Re-echo of Crash That Toppled American Banks

Witnesses Tell Committee How $27,000,000 Poured Into Detroit Coffers Failed to Prevent the Great Financial Debacle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—A financial domino toppled over on Lincoln's birthday—Feb. 12, 1933, and brought down with it before it was through a row of other dominoes that stretched across the American nation.

The domino was the great Guardian National Bank of Commerce of Michigan; its overthrow knocked over every bank in Michigan, closed by Governor's decree, and the Michigan State Banking holiday in turn spread out and carried into other states, first here, then there, until on March 4, when President Roosevelt took office, every bank in America was closed.

The desperate efforts of directors of the Guardian-Union group to prevent that first domino from toppling over; the situation in Detroit—automobile capital of the world—which caused the disaster, and the situation today as the salvage of small depositors is pushing forward are all the subject of investigation of the Senate Banking Committee, which began today.

The story has been spread out in hearings at Detroit during the past summer, but now the picture is to be painted for the first time on a national canvas, and Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, who precipitated the inquiry by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, believes that fresh revelations will be made and the first complete record established. Today's high lights were:

The Story in Review

A total of $27,000,000 in cash and credit was pledged by directors of the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., in the terrific financial struggle to keep their row of banking dominoes, including the Guardian National, standing upright before the crash—of which Mr. Edsel Ford put up $1,000,000 in cash and $7,500,000 in securities, and the Ford Motor Car Company put up $3,500,000.

When the merger occurred between the two big Detroit bankholding companies, the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc., and the Union Group, it was found that $8,500,000 assets of the former were slow, or bad, of which $7,500,000 were in its key bank—an amount larger than its entire capital stock.

The process of liquidating the Guardian National Bank has now progressed to a state where it seems probable that depositors will ultimately receive "100 cents on the dollar," with 60 cents already paid out, 5 cents more soon to follow and prospects bright for the remainder, if business revives.

The witness throughout the morning was Mr. Robert O. Lord, former president of the Guardian National, and also head of the big holding company or "group," which finally came to own or control some 40 banks around the city. Summing it all up he said the Detroit banking crash was due to the business collapse which hit the one-industry motorcar metropolis with terrific force.

Got Off to Bad Start

"Broadly speaking," de declared, "the greatest mistake of the group was that it was organized at the peak of the nation's prosperity. . . . During almost the entire history of the group it was engaged in a battle against a depression probably never before equaled in its severity in the history of the world, and the consequences of which were felt more acutely in Michigan and Detroit than in any other section of the country."

According to his testimony the two big Detroit groups of banks decided to merge in 1929 and thereafter they attempted to practice 16-cylinder finance at time of 2-cylinder economics. The result was a wreck.

The Guardian-Detroit group had acquired 10 banks or financial institutions, prior to the 1929 merger; the Union-Commerce Corporation of Detroit had 12 institutions and controlled an additional nine others. Subsequent to the merger the combined group added control or ownership of eight additional institutions, or a total of 39 at the time. They all went down together in one big smash.

But the smash did not occur without efforts to avert it, Mr. Lord said. He listed nine major advances in the period 1929 to 1932 by big stockholders, which included—besides the Ford share an advance of $3,595,000 by Mr. Charles S. Mott, vice-president of General Motors, in 1929, and $2,500,000 in December, 1931.

Lent Combined Strength

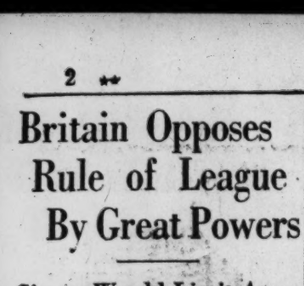
"These various items added together show that the larger stockholders contributed, in order to strengthen and stabilize the entire situation in the protection of depositors, an aggregate of nearly $27,000,000," said Mr. Lord.

The largest unit in the group was the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, Mr. Lord said, with deposits Dec. 31, 1932, of $138,000,000. Of this amount 40 per cent of deposits were paid off in the summer of 1933; 20 per cent additional since then, and plans for an additional 5 per cent are being laid.

"In my opinion," he said, "with proper handling of the remaining assets and any reasonable recovery of business, the depositors will receive 100 cents on the dollar. Personally I don't know of any closed institution with conditions in any way comparable where the showing is as good."

Mr. Lord added that an arrangement had just been completed with the RFC, and through the aid of Mr. Couzens, which would "pay in full all depositors who had on the date of the bank holiday deposits of $1000 or less."

Subsequent examination of Mr. Lord covered the relationship of the executive officials with the individual banks.



SANTA NEVER FORGETS AT CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

"A Merry Christmas to all" is again our pledge at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. For, frankly, we like to play Santa Claus. Maybe it's because we've done it so often, and because it seems to please our friends.

Again we've planned a real old-fashioned Christmas for you, with everything from filled stockings to stuffed turkey. No fuss and fatigue like you'd have at home, but a true family holiday. . . . A rally round the Christmas tree for carols. . . . Stockings bulged with presents and surprises for the children. . . . Holiday entertainment in the hotels. . . . Out-of-doors, a brisk turn by the sea till your cheeks glow like St. Nick's and your appetite is rampant. . . . Then a triumphant family dinner that will make you think Santa's turned chef.

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Wheels of Trade Oiled by Big Rise In Motor Output

Industry Ready to Expend $1,500,000,000 on Labor and Raw Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19—The motorcar industry will spend more than $1,500,000,000 for raw materials, parts and labor during 1934, it was declared yesterday by Mr. John Warner of New York, president of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

More than $75,000,000 already has been paid out by manufacturers in the last few months re-tooling for the sensational cars to be seen at the forthcoming automobile shows. These sums are in addition to outlays for extensive advertising campaigns.

Mr. Warner, completing a tour of the manufacturing field, said he found the industry prepared to throw its entire weight on the side of President Roosevelt's recovery program. With a 50 per cent increase in production, or 3,000,000 motor units, estimated for the coming year, he said, the country should be well on its way to good times by spring. This year's production has shown heavy gains.

The revolutionary trend in automobile body design, coupled with growing confidence, marks the beginning of a new era, Mr. Warner declared. It will be unmistakably manifested in the automobile shows. Never has there been greater interest in cars than now, he said, because of the radical redesigning, fundamental developments in engineering, and the emphasis the trade recession has put on the automobile as an absolute necessity.

The extent of the revolution began to show its full force this week. Both Chrysler and De Soto announce they will go the limit in streamlining. Plymouth and Dodge, of the Chrysler group, will not have radically changed lines, though previews have revealed many refinements in design.

Those who have been wondering what Graham would do had their answer in a statement by Mr. Robert C. Graham, who said, "We feel that we have developed something that will be the outstanding automobile news of the season." No further information was forthcoming.

General Motors has not made formal announcement of any of its cars, aside from the general statement that knee action wheels have been adopted. Both Chevrolet and Buick have been demonstrated before thousands of distributors and salesmen who came here for previews. Pontiac and Cadillac are yet to be heard from. It is said that radical designing has not been adopted for any of the higher priced cars, though many refinements have been announced by Packard, Lincoln and others.

Explaining the general trade and employment situation, Mr. Warner declared that the importance of the automobile industry, which has spread from Detroit to all parts of the country, should not be underrated in any estimate of what the future holds. There is scarcely a state in the Union that is not affected by automobile manufacture, he said.

The industries use 43 per cent of the total output of plate glass in the United States, 53 per cent of the upholstery leather, 54 per cent of the malleable iron, 80 per cent of the rubber, and 85 per cent of the gasoline. Its activity reaches from the textile mills of the East to the lumber regions of the Northwest, to the cotton fields of the South; to the iron ranges, coal fields, copper, lead and zinc mines.

The industry gives employment indirectly or directly to 11 per cent of the gainfully employed persons of the United States, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The well-being of 4,000,000 persons, Mr. Warner said, rises and falls with manufacture and distribution of motor cars.

Alger to Head Inquiry Of New York Title Firms

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Mr. George W. Alger, regional chairman of the National Labor Board, who has for many years taken a prominent part in handling industrial problems, has been appointed under the Moreland Act to investigate the "operations, conduct and management" of Title and Mortgage Guarantee Corporations which are being rehabilitated by Mr. George S. Van Schaick, superintendent of insurance.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman announced the appointment of Mr. Alger yesterday, following a request from Mr. Van Schaick to investigate what was being done in the interests of the bondholders. The investigation will be "as broad as possible, clear up the facts and consider policies and legislation," the Governor said.

The Dalai Lama

LHASA, Tibet, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Dalai Lama, or supreme religious ruler of Tibet, passed on here, it was announced today.

Taxis for Officials, British Guiana Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Georgetown, British Guiana

THE British Guiana Government will dispense with its departmental motorcars next year if the recommendations of the Traveling Allowances Committee are adopted by the Legislative Council.

The committee holds that the Government should use more hired cars in view of the cheap rates, which are as low as 12 cents a mile. It proposes a fixed allowance up to $24 a month—with an additional $16 a month if the officer is authorized to employ a chauffeur—for officers who travel an average of 200 miles and over and who are required to keep and use their own cars for the purpose.

Officers who have to travel less than 200 miles and who have cars of their own are entitled to an allowance of up to 12 cents a mile. The motorcycle allowance is $15 a month, the bicycle allowance is $2 a month.

Reindeer Near End Of Long Trek Over Rooftop of World

Four-Year Journey of 3000 Head to End at Mouth of Mackenzie River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Reindeer, not prancing over the housetops, but actually trekking across the roof of the world, is the story of the four-year journey of Mr. Andrew Bahr and his herd of 3000 reindeer from near Nome to the farther side of the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The trip began just before Christmas, 1929, and is expected to end "any time now."

This is the herd bought of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation of Nome by the Canadian Government for the purpose of introducing reindeer among the Eskimos of northern Canada just as they were introduced into Alaska from Siberia in 1891.

Mr. Bahr, leader of the trek, is one of a group of Laplanders brought to Alaska to teach the natives how to herd reindeer. He has had with him on the journey a dozen helpers, including women, Laplanders and Eskimos. They started with 3400 head of reindeer of which some have been used for food and others have been lost in the rigors of the journey, so that even with the many fawns that have increased the number, the herd will hardly approximate 3000 on its arrival.

The route has been for the most part through uncharted territory and a preliminary airplane trip was made by Mr. Bahr over part of the route and later an airplane was sent to help his crossing the Brooks Mountains.

Food was cached ahead for the end of the first lap but since that they have had to depend upon reindeer meat, game, and what other supplies the Lomens have been able to get in to them. For months at a time there has been no word from, or to, them.

With their sleds drawn by dogs or reindeer, the traveling has had to be done over the winter ice and snow, while the summer months were spent in camp. Only hints of the hardships of the journey across this unknown farthest-north terrain have come out. Sometimes for 48 hours at a time this handful of people have had to remain in their sleeping bags with the temperature 70 degrees below zero and in the face of driving snow.

They must wait until the ice over the wide delta is solid and covered with snow as the reindeer cannot travel on glare ice. Then they will have to get word down to a wireless station 150 miles south at Aklawik before the outside world will know.

Adult Education Status Is Defined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Adult education, originally concerned with the Americanization of foreigners, must be dignified by institutions of higher learning and elevated to the same level as full-time collegiate studies, Prof. James C. Egbert, director of Columbia University Extension, declares in his annual report to Nicholas M. Butler, president of the university.

Professor Egbert asserts that owing to new conditions in the social world, adult education has assumed extraordinary importance in American education in the past few years.

"The education of the part-time and adult student stands out in a preëminent way as a service which institutions of higher learning must recognize and to which they must adapt themselves," he says.

"We cannot disregard the social change which through a new schedule of hours and a shorter week of toil will bring to so many the new experience of justified leisure," he continues. "Hence it behooves the colleges and universities to regularize and adjust adult education, assigning to it established corps of teachers and some form of academic organization and recognition, granting to these students the academic status of the college student and supplying the academic atmosphere which this adult education desires."

'Thar She Blows'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Union Pacific Speed Train Looks Like a Whale

Caffery at Havana Begins Close-Range Study of Situation

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 19 (AP)—Mr. Jefferson Caffery, personal representative of President Roosevelt, took up where United States Ambassador Sumner Welles left off nearly a week ago and today is busying himself studying the Cuban situation at close range.

Arriving aboard a Pan American plane from Miami yesterday, Mr. Caffery was greeted by personal representatives of both President Grau San Martin and Col. Fulgencio Batistia, chief of the army general staff.

Some observers saw political significance in the presence of official government representatives, inasmuch as the present Cuban Government has not been recognized by the United States.

Seven bombs exploded in Havana during the night and early today—one injuring four persons—as soldiers and sailors patrolled the streets in efforts to throttle a new wave of violence.

Grace Church Gets Roosevelt Message

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—A message of congratulation from President Roosevelt featured the concluding services of the 125th anniversary of Grace Church Dec. 17.

The celebration, which opened several weeks ago, closed yesterday on the Sunday nearest the actual anniversary of the consecration of the original Grace Church at Broadway and Rector Street on Dec. 21, 1808. The present edifice, at Broadway and Tenth Street, on a site that was once part of the farm of Henry Brevoort, was built 90 years ago. When it was erected, it stood on the northern outskirts of the city.

The Rt. Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn, Bishop Coadjutor of Newark, N. J., and formerly a vicar of Grace Chapel, preached at the morning service yesterday, and Dr. Karl Reiland, Rector of St. George's Church, and formerly assistant minister of Grace Church, preached in the evening.

Atantic-Gulf of Mexico Canal Project Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Feeling that the proposed 35-foot channel for the Atlantic-Gulf of Mexico canal project is unnecessary and prohibitively expensive at this time, President Roosevelt has ordered army engineers to resurvey the project with a 30-foot channel in view, it is learned here.

Construction of such a channel would save many miles for shipping and place southeastern ports within close range of the big eastern markets, its advocates claim. The project, as outlined, calls for an expenditure of approximately $135,000,000 as a part of public or civil works programs.

Union Pacific Train To Assist Aviators

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A moving finger of light pointing skyward will fly through the night from the cab of the Union Pacific System's new supertrain, serving as a warning to motorists approaching a grade crossing, and also as an aid to aviators who follow the railroad's right-of-way.

The new streamline train, nearing completion in the Pullman shops here, will have a dual headlight of super-strength, its horizontal beam being of the conventional type, and its vertical beam being an innovation in railroading. Strong enough to penetrate fog, dust and snow, the beams will throw light for great distances, it is said, so that long before a motorist approaches the grade crossing he should see a warning in the sky.

The dual headlight is but one of a score of new safety devices which will make this new train the most advanced, from the safety standpoint, of any ever constructed, it is said.

Radio Telegraph Links New York and Madrid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A new radio telegraph service from New York to Madrid was instituted yesterday when Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, sent a message expressing American friendship for Spain.

In his message to Premier Alejandro Lerroux, president of the Spanish Council, Acting Secretary Phillips said: "I take this opportunity to express in the name of the American nation its friendship to the Spanish people and to send at the same time most earnest wishes for the prosperity and continued progress of your great nation."

Magnetic Steel, Invented in Japan, Acquired by Bosch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Manufacturing rights in Europe for Dr. Tokuhichi Mishima's "MK" steel, which is said to possess the greatest magnetic power of any material in the world, have been granted to the Bosch company of Germany, the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun reports.

The steel, which has been patented in Japan and eight other countries, was invented by Dr. Mishima, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, last year. It is made by combining nickel and aluminum steel, both of which are non-magnetic, and is used primarily for manufacturing magnets for automobile and airplane generators.

"MK" steel possesses a resistance power of 800, which is nearly three times the amount possessed by magnetic steel produced in other countries.

Even India Labors Under Bus Inroads On Rail Transport

Steps Are Taken to Halt Wasteful Competition by Rival Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—Increasing rail-road competition in India and the attempts to minimize, if not to eliminate, wasteful rivalry between rail and road transport, were some of the problems discussed by Mr. H. A. M. Hannay, agent of the East Indian Railway, in his presidential address to the Indian Railway Association in Simla.

Mr. Hannay pointed out that the motor lorry is cutting into the most valuable class of traffic which the railways carry. By depriving the railways of profits in that direction, he said, it is compelling them and must still further compel them to restrict facilities for those important classes of traffic for which the welfare of the land demands the cheapest possible transport. The president dwelt upon the need for closing down lines made uneconomical by motor transport rather than upon proposals to defeat competition.

Sir Joseph Bhore, railway member of the Government of India, declared his faith both in railways and in competition, but held that the attitude of railways in India had been too much one of "take it or leave it" and that this, to a substantial extent has been responsible for the inroads which competitive motor traffic has been able to make upon their earnings."

He contended that he did not believe the railways now were guilty of this fault but he nevertheless declared "that coördination of transport services is essential, especially in a poor country like India, if development is not unduly or improperly to be delayed."

Railways, he concluded, could ultimately only ward off the competitive challenge of their rivals if they realized, as he knew they now did, that they must offer something more attractive to the public than their rivals could offer.

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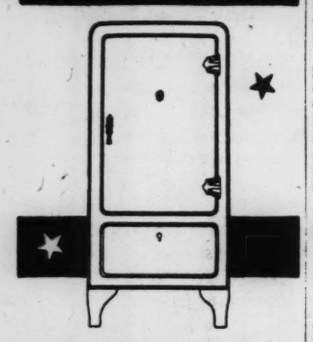
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Our Christmas Flower Show
Our Flower Department is in holiday attire. Our Christmas Flower Show is on view featuring Cut Flowers, Christmas Plants, Wreaths and Evergreens for decorating the house and the table. We invite you to enjoy the display. Just stroll through. You will enjoy it—and it may furnish suggestions.
The favorite Gift Plants are very reasonable this year, beautiful Cyclamen $1.50 to $5.00—a variety of Begonias $1.00 to $6.00—the glorious Christmas Poinsettias $1.00 to $10.00—dainty White Heathers $3.00 to $8.00—Orange Trees $2.50 to $6.00—lovely red-berried Ardesias $3.00 to $7.00. In colorful Italian pots they make acceptable gifts to garden lovers.
Christmas Flower Gifts always bring joy and their pottery and glass containers remain as remembrances. Roses in Murano Vases of assorted shapes and colors are a Christmas Special at $4.00 Especially acceptable is a Capri Pottery Vase full of mixed Evergreens, Berries and Cones at $3.00. Our arrangements of Snapdragons, Poppies, Gerberas and Chrysanthemums in either glass or pottery vases are from $3.00.
Visit our Christmas Flower Show. Ask for a Gift Folder and Evergreen Price List. See the Flower and Gift Display in our Boylston Street Windows.
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Your Christmas Dessert
Always popular—a perfect climax to a delicious meal is Whiting's Ice Cream Cake—in two flavors—vanilla and fruit nut pudding. Packed in dry ice it keeps perfectly. Good for 8 to 10 servings at only $1.00
Ask your milkman to bring you
Whiting's Ice Cream Cake
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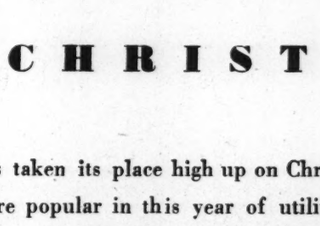
Shreve Sterling
FOR CHRISTMAS!
SILVER has always taken its place high up on Christmas gift lists. And it will be even more popular in this year of utilitarian presents. At Shreve's you will find a great variety from which to choose, many of them presented exclusively in Boston. Take, for example, the bowl pictured here, a perfect replica of an old masterpiece. In the Shreve Galleries you may choose pieces ranging in price from $5 up into the thousands. They include tea and coffee services, trays and plates, bowls, candlesticks, vases, all popular patterns of table silver, as well as many new novelties in sterling. Shreve, also, is the exclusive Boston representative of the Danish silversmith, Georg Jensen. No matter what your gift list demands in silver, you have a wide selection for your approval at Shreve's.

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CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
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Bath powder and bath salts in glamorous holiday packages, from colorful pottery vases to silver and gilt boudoir boxes.
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Chinese Embroideries
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Mats, runners and table pieces in rich Oriental colors and beautiful designs that date back centuries.
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Rhinestone Jewelry
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Tiaras, clips, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, brooches—especially giftworthy!
STREET FLOOR
"MARK CROSS" Kid Gloves
3.50
A classic slipon style or a novelty glove with decorated cuff.
STREET FLOOR
"MARK CROSS" Pigskin Gloves
4.00
One-clasp and slipon models, impeccably tailored. White and natural.
STREET FLOOR
Flannel Robes
4.45
As smart as they are warm and practical. Some with contrasting trimmings, others with embroidered motifs.
SIXTH FLOOR
Lacy Silk Slips
2.25
The silk is pure dye, the lace is imported, and the cut is the smart, smooth bias.
STREET FLOOR

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Christian Science Lecture by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B.

Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Truth about God and Man," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Gordon V. Comer, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

Because I know from experience how very helpful a Christian Science lecture can be to one who is eager to progress in his understanding of this subject, I am very happy on behalf of The Mother Church to have this opportunity to welcome you all tonight.

Never was there a time when a greater need was apparent for knowing more of the truth about God and man than there is at present. With a world in travail and in such great need for the light of truth to guide it out of seeming darkness, Christian Scientists love to turn to the promise voiced by Christ Jesus, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." (Matt. 11:28), and to look therein for the truth that is so much needed.

In the light of Christian Science teaching, we believe that Christ Jesus meant by these words for us to come unto his manner of right thinking, or to bring our thinking into obedience to divine Principle, and, if we do, we shall find rest or spiritual peace, and with it a solution to every problem, individual, national, or international.

Naturally, we are eager to present the Christian Science point of view to interested listeners, and in this lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Truth about God and Man," we are sure that much comfort and help will come to you from pondering the thoughts presented by the lecturer.

Our speaker is well known to a Boston audience. She has served as Second Reader in this church and for many years has lectured in this country and abroad as a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. In this latter capacity she will speak to us tonight.

It is my pleasure to introduce to you Miss Margaret Murney Glenn of this city.

Miss Glenn.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Each one looks out upon the universe, upon his environment, his experiences, and world events from the standpoint of that state or stage of consciousness which constitutes his individuality. Thus it is that events bear a different import to each one of us. He whose state of consciousness is loving will see all things from the standpoint of love and the difficulties of human existence will tend to make him even more loving, whereas he who is selfish or limited will judge the same events from the standpoint of limitation and will find in them cause for becoming more selfish. As all history, religion, and philosophy are presented to us through the viewpoint of some person, it is essential that we take cognizance of the state of consciousness which that individual expresses in order to judge the accuracy and truthfulness of his presentation. Only that state of consciousness which knows Truth is able to see and express things as they are. Here Pilate's question presents itself: "What is truth?" To this question the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, gives many cogent answers and among them are the following: "God is Truth;" "The question, What is Truth, is answered by demonstration,—by healing both disease and sin;" "Christ is the ideal Truth, that comes to heal sickness and sin through Christian Science, and attributes all power to God" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 312, Pref. viii, 473). If we accept these answers as true it follows that the only state of consciousness fitted to enlighten us and lead us onward must know God and His manifestation, the Christ, and must be able to prove the power of Truth, of God and His Christ, in the destruction of the unhappy, sick, and sinful conditions of humanity.

Mary Baker Eddy

I feel sure that you all will want to know whether Mary Baker Eddy possessed such a state of consciousness, for everything which I am about to tell you, in fact all which can truly be said on this subject of Christian Science, is based on her presentation of it. Her life proved to be a very difficult one, for she was separated from those she loved most, including her child, and she finally reached the place where lack, loneliness, and ill health seemed to be her lot. This, however, did not embitter her, but turned her more to God for solace and support. During all of her trials she was ever ready to express the tenderest solicitude, compassion, and helpfulness to those about her, for hers was always a mother's heart.

For many years Mrs. Eddy sought a mental cause for all physical effects. When she heard that healings were being effected by mental means she investigated them and received physical relief from such mental treatments. The explanations as to how these healings were accomplished proved most unsatisfactory to her, as such supposed healings were the result of mental manipulation or mesmerism, whereas Mrs. Eddy was even then ascribing all cause to God.

When Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science as the law of God which restores to us our God-bestowed freedom, health, and purity, she wrote, "I had learned that thought must be spiritualized, in order to apprehend Spirit. It must become honest, unselfish, and pure, in order to have the least understanding of God in divine Science. . . . Our reliance upon material things must be transferred to a perception of and dependence on spiritual things" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 28).

All will admit that mesmerism requires no spiritualization of thought for it is the action of the human will, which is often manifested in selfishness, cruelty, revenge, hatred, and envy, the very opposite of spirituality. Christian Science does not designate as a healing power that which produces physical relief only, leaving the patient's mentality encumbered with the domination of human will-power. As this will is opposed to the divine will, which is God's law of good, it therefore contains all the elements and possibilities of disease, discord, and evil. Christian Science not only brings the physical relief, destroys the disease, but it spiritualizes and enlightens the consciousness of the patient, making him better morally, mentally, and spiritually. It was a spiritualized state of consciousness which enabled Mrs. Eddy to discover Christian Science,—a state of consciousness which she attained only after all earthly joy, comfort, supply, and harmony seemed to have been taken from her, and she had been forced to turn away from materiality to God, and to Him only, for her healing, happiness, and supply. It is good to know that He restored all these things to her through Christian Science, His law of Love.

Although Mrs. Eddy was an exceptionally well-read and well-educated woman she based the presentation of her discovery on no other doctrine, philosophy, or rule than that which is found in the Bible. It was the Bible which made clear to her how Truth had healed her and others. It was her only textbook and it has become a textbook for every Christian Scientist. If you have never understood the Bible, if it has seemed contradictory, mysterious, unillumined, and inexplicable to you, as it did to me, may I ask you to read "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy? For you will find the Bible to be what she claims for it when she says, "The Bible is the learned man's masterpiece, the ignorant man's dictionary, the wise man's directory" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 363). Should a question arise in the thought of anyone present as to why the character and career of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science are dwelt upon at such length he would find his answer in Mrs. Eddy's words, "Christian Science is my only ideal; and the individual and his ideal can never be severed. If either is misunderstood or maligned, it eclipses the other with the shadow cast by this error" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 105).

My own experience along this line may be of benefit to others, so I would like to share it with you. When I first became interested in Christian Science I was very grateful for its wonderful logic, the understanding of God and man which it gave me, and for the joy, strength, and power which it revealed to me as my heritage, but I believed that I was not the slightest bit interested in the author of its textbook, a book which was opening up new fields of thought to me. In fact, I regret to admit, I preferred not to hear about her. At that time I was a student of music, and one day I could not help contrasting my vital interest in the great composers—their characters, difficulties, and accomplishments, as well as my gratitude for all they had given us—with my resistance and ingratitude to Mrs. Eddy. I awoke to the unpleasant fact that my attitude toward her was not only ungrateful, unjust, and unloving, but also dishonest; for although I was willing to accept all that she, through struggle, prayer, love, and sacrifice had given me, nevertheless I was unwilling to acknowledge her as the bearer of this great gift of God to me. This discovery was so astonishing to me that I scrutinized my thought closely to see if I would treat any other person in the world in that manner, and to this I could honestly say "No." Thus I was led to the conclusion that this ingratitude and dishonesty were not my natural thinking, but that I had accepted the resistance and hatred of the world, of materiality or the carnal mind, to the spirituality, love, nobility, intelligence, Science, and Godlikeness which that great benefactress of mankind represented. So, if you are feeling as I formerly did on this subject, you too can reject such petty, unworthy thoughts, for they are not yours. You will find, as I did, that to be just, loving, and grateful toward Mrs. Eddy as toward others will make way for greater freedom, more noticeable progress, and even for healings which may seem to have been delayed.

Prayer

Christian Science enables us to know God and man, His image. Unlike other so-called sciences, of which it has been said that where they end faith begins, this Science lifts faith to understanding, unites reason and revelation, and weds religion to Science.

Jesus emphasized the fact that through knowing we would gain freedom and life eternal. He said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," also, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." It is quite evident that Jesus expected us to know what he knew, for he expected us to do the works that he did and these works are impossible of accomplishment without the knowledge or understanding which he had. And what did Jesus know? Jesus said that he knew God, that he knew from whence he came and whither he was going, that he knew the will of God, that he knew he was in God, that he was the Son of God, and that he was one with God. Are not these all truths which we, too, should know? It was through knowing that Jesus healed, for did he not say at the tomb of Lazarus, "I knew that thou hearest me always"? This is the way the Christian Scientist prays, by knowing the ever-presence, all-power, and omniaction of God, divine Love, eternal Life, immutable Truth. But his knowing does not stop there, for he knows himself also as he is known of God. And how does God know man? Why, as His beloved child, as the manifestation of His being, His power, His intelligence, as the representative of Mind, not matter; as the expression of Soul, not as the victim of sin; as the reflection of harmonious Love, not as a suffering, sick mortal; as the unchanging idea of changeless Principle, not as touched by the mutations of time, disturbed by the cruelties and buffetings of conflicting temperaments. Christian Science enables one actually to know these facts, this truth. Knowing can never be influenced or disturbed by appearances contrary to the truth it knows. Knowing man as God knows him delivers us from false theories about man which would belittle, harm, fetter, disease, or distress us. John, in speaking of this prayer of knowing, says: "And if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him." When we know ourselves as we are known of Him we can no longer believe man to be lacking in any good thing. God gives all good. Let us know man as the recipient of this good.

The many shifting theories and philosophies, changing medical practices, discoveries along the lines of natural science would keep us discarding old theories and beliefs which we regarded as true, and this is not conducive to real knowing. But when these material theories begin to fetter us, make us sick and sinful, we no longer feel comfortable in materialism and we are willing to flee from it and rise to our true spiritual nature through knowing God and man, as revealed by Christian Science. When you are seemingly at the end of your rope materially, you may know that you are ready for a flight heavenward or into harmony. In Deuteronomy we read, "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings: so the Lord alone did lead him." Perhaps you know how the eagle builds her nest with the sticks pointing upward, and how she covers these with soft materials for the comfort of her young. But when it is time for the eaglets to fly she strips the covering from the sticks, and the young no longer find comfort in the nest but are forced to fly. Then the mother eagle flies under them, and they can rest on her wings until they have gained strength through the exercise of their own ability. So divine Love stirs up our nest of material beliefs until we are no longer comfortable in false theories and "scientific guessing," but we are forced to make use of our wings of understanding and take our flight into Truth. No matter what beliefs of fear, self-depreciation, hatred, ignorance, and envy, pain or disease, attempt to make us falter in our flight, we have the wings of ever-present Love to support us and bear us onward and upward in our knowing of that Truth which makes us free.

Perfection the Basis

Perfection is the starting-point and goal of Christian Science. Though the human mind has always claimed that perfection is impossible of attainment, yet this mind has never ceased to struggle towards and for perfection. This desire for perfection is born of God's demand as expressed by Jesus, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." This demand of God must have its correlative fulfillment in the fact that ye be perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect, for God, who is intelligent Mind, could not and would not demand that which is impossible of fulfillment or which is nonexistent. In fact, this demand is an indication or evidence that perfection in man exists as a reality, which can be understood and demonstrated. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 259), Mrs. Eddy states, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." Unless perfection is the basis of thought and reasoning, such thought and reasoning cannot lay claim to being scientific, for without perfection there can be no exactness, and without exactness scientific deduction and proof are impossible. Because Christian Science reveals perfection and its laws this does not mean that Christian Scientists are perfect. Far from it. But it does mean that each one who understands this Science to a degree has the Principle and rule of perfection with which to solve the problems, eliminate the imperfections, overcome the sin, sickness, and sorrow with which each human being has to deal.

Where does perfection or heaven exist?—for all will admit that it cannot be seen, or heard, or felt by the material senses. But it can be thought; in other words, you can be conscious of perfection, so it must exist in consciousness or Mind.

Christian Science shows clearly that unless we start with perfect God and perfect man as the basis of our thinking, we cannot hope to experience perfection. It is plain that if one thinks of his source as imperfect, faulty, sick or sinful, he will find himself subject to these imperfections, for, of course, he can never go higher than his source or creator. If mortality were man's basis or source, he would never rise higher than mortality, limitation, death. But if perfection is his source, likewise will his ultimate be perfection.

Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 353): "Perfection underlies reality. Without perfection, nothing is wholly real. All things will continue to disappear, until perfection appears and reality is reached." The thought will undoubtedly present itself to some of you: If, then, perfection is the real, I must be very unreal, for I am mortal, mutable and imperfect. Christian Science teaches that you are not any of those things, and it offers you the rule whereby you can prove your reality, your perfection, as the spiritual image and likeness of God; for it brings the reality of perfection to us, even when we seem to be in a state of unreality.

We have seen what reality is, namely, a state of perfection, harmony, health, love, intelligence and eternality, and now let us consider for a moment the nature of unreality. If we are deluded by false report, false appearances, false reasoning or ignorance, into believing in the reality of an untruth, we call this state of thought an illusion. It is really a state of mesmerism, or, as Mesmer himself named it—animal magnetism. This name for any deceiving or deceived state of consciousness is very illuminating, for an illusion would claim to magnetize or hold one's thought away from Truth which is God, and anything which is opposed to God, Spirit, must be material or animal in character.

There are those calling themselves mesmerists or hypnotists who claim to be able to produce states of consciousness wherein the unreal is seen and felt as though it were the real. This, however, is but a small part of what is designated as animal magnetism. False education along physical lines may teach us that if we drink water at one time it is good for us, and at another time it has certain injurious effects. And we may even go so far as to believe that we see and feel these effects, unless the truth that man is governed by divine Mind or intelligence, instead of by water, releases us from the belief in this animal magnetism or illusion. Or we may have been taught that God sends suffering as a punishment for our sins, or to chastise us. This false theory believed may produce to our deceived senses the suffering which it prognosticates, until the truth that our loving Father, God, blesses man with health, holiness, and everlasting joy saves us from this unreality, or animal magnetism. Some may even accept the suggestion that their lives and their business affairs are outlined, planned, and limited by the belief of chance or by the conjunction of the planets, and no matter how difficult or terrible the situation may be they believe that this destiny is inescapable. This form of delusion, or animal magnetism, known as astrology, would overthrow God's good and loving outline, His plan for His beloved child, man, and because it is imperfect it is unreal. Another form of this animal magnetism is the theory that we inherit from our parents their limitations, diseases, deformity, fears, and even their experiences. There is nothing perfect, self-sustaining, or harmonious in this belief, so it must be unreal, and can be proved so by accepting the truth that man is as perfect as his Father which is in heaven. The very generally accepted belief that it is possible for man to be governed by the sense of fear, envy, greed, or hatred, and that he is the medium for disease, has all the elements of unreality. God's expression, man, is never a medium for anything, since he is the very manifestation, or idea, of Mind, and nothing could separate or come between God and His idea. This truth, understood and demonstrated, proves the opposite theory to be a state of delusion, or mesmerism. One might go on enumerating states of false mortal consciousness which would claim to attract thought away from the one God, who is perfect, and from His manifestation, the perfect man.

The Dual Appearing of Truth

Truth comes to us wherever we may be, wherever we may be thinking, and releases us from our bondage to unreality. It is like the good Samaritan. You will remember, the priest saw the man who had fallen among the thieves and he passed by on the other side. The Levite was at the place, and looked at him, and he, too, passed by on the other side. But the Samaritan came where he was and loved him, and this love bound up his wounds, provided for his care and comfort.

The manifestation of Truth, God, which comes to each individual right where he is, right where he is thinking, is the Christ. Mrs. Eddy defines Christ as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, p. 583). This Christ, Truth, comes to the human mind and is expressed through improved beliefs. To illustrate:—If someone were deluded into believing that a boulder obstructed his path you would not try to remove the boulder in attempting to release him from this delusion, but through reason you would convince him of the truth that no boulder was there. He might admit after a little that the boulder could be removed and then that it was disappearing, but you would persist in telling him that you saw the truth and that no boulder was there. He might make the further admission that the boulder had disappeared, but until he saw the truth that there never had been a boulder in his way he would not be wholly free from that state of delusion. The truth which you were telling him would, however, reach his consciousness and would be expressed through improved beliefs, first, that the boulder could be removed; second, that it was disappearing; then that it had disappeared, and finally that it had never existed. In just this manner divine Truth, or the fact of man's perfection as God's image, reaches the human consciousness, through improved beliefs, and if a mortal believes himself to be sick he will find himself first admitting the possibility of improvement, then that he has improved and finally that he is all right. Mrs. Eddy says, "An improved belief is one step out of error, and aids in taking the next step and in understanding the situation in Christian Science" (Science and Health, p. 296). If a small boy has been in the habit of cheating at his lessons, copying from the other children or getting someone to do his work for him, and the thought comes to him that he does not want to continue in such dishonesty, this thought is the manifestation of God, of good, the Christ coming to his consciousness. If he listens to this thought and obeys it, he will manifest an improved belief with regard to honesty. Even in such simple ways it is proved that the Christ, Truth, is with us always, "a divine influence ever present in human consciousness," as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, Pref., p. xi). In fact, what we are inclined to call conscience is really the manifestation of God, divine Love, to our consciousness, tenderly guiding us, showing us our true and lovely nature as the sons and daughters of God, thus destroying for us the bondage of limitation, fear, sin, and disease.

This Truth dwells among us as more intelligent, truthful concepts of God and man, as healthy, harmonious, loving, intelligent thinking. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 184), "The Word will be made flesh and dwell among mortals, only when man reflects God in body as well as in mind." God who is good, Love, Life, and Mind is right here, loving man and blessing him with His own harmonious, tender, strong, intelligent nature. These glorious facts of being are not only revealed as the ideal Truth to our understanding, but they have their coincident manifestation in an harmonious, loving, healthy, pure, human state of affairs. We are not separated from perfection, for the manifestation of God comes to us where we are, healing us of sickness and sin. This, then, is a dual appearing—and until all materiality is destroyed, the Word, the idea or expression of God, will continue to appear dually. To our spiritual understanding it will come as the perfect concept of God and man, and to our human senses it will appear through improved beliefs with regard to health, happiness, supply, harmony, and freedom. Mrs. Eddy expresses this thought clearly when she says (Science and Health, p. 442): "When Christ changes a belief of sin or of sickness into a better belief, then belief melts into spiritual understanding, and sin, disease, and death disappear. Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually."

A Christian Science treatment consists of the acknowledgment of this divine manifestation of God as the only presence and power right here, where, in belief, there seems to be fear, disease, hatred, or sin. This acknowledgment of perfection as the only reality and presence eliminates from the human mind its belief in a power apart from God, good, and this mind begins to admit the possibility of good. Then it yields to the truth that God and man are perfect.

Limitation Unreal

The sense of limitation which seems to prevail with all mortals results from the accepted theory that man and the universe consist of matter. Is there any form of matter of which you can think as being unlimited or perfect? We quite readily accept the fact that intelligence, talents, opportunities, sight, hearing, ability belong to us individually, but supply seems to be something outside of ourselves which we by our strenuous efforts have to earn. We have to make our living, we say, and then we go ahead and make our living miserable by worry, fear, envy, competition, simply because we believe living to be a material thing, subject to fluctuation, material changing conditions. Then after we have made or earned our living we are afraid to use it for fear we will use it up.

If you will admit with me that matter is a belief of limitation, then you will also admit that an attempt to accumulate matter is an attempt to accumulate limitation. Why do we want supply? Generally speaking, it is in order to provide ourselves with home, education, food, clothing, opportunities, necessities, comforts, joys, and sometimes luxuries. God, who is Love, could not do other than sustain the object of His love, which is man. It is Love's prerogative to supply its creation with all that constitutes the loveliness, the joy, the wisdom, the opportunities of Life. It is Love's nature to feed us with satisfying, strengthening, encouraging, harmonious thoughts. It is Love's loving which gives us the shelter, safety, comfort, and tender understanding which home typifies. This is not impractical idealism; this is the most practical and effective truth; but in order to experience its practicality you have to lay claim to it and utilize it. If someone had a million dollars in the bank and knew it not, this supply would do him no good. If he knew it and did not utilize it, he would derive no benefit from it. And how can we utilize these spiritual facts revealed by Christian Science? By thinking them, knowing them, keeping our consciousness filled with them. Then there will be no opportunity in our consciousness, or experience, for lack, disease, fear, or sorrow.

In Christian Science, demand and supply are one, for God always demands that which He supplies, and He always supplies that which He demands. If the demand is made on you to express more love, courage, patience, intelligence, or supply, this is but evidence that you are enabled through spiritual understanding to manifest the supply; for, as Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 45), "Under the deific law . . . supply invariably meets demand." These demands are made first on our thinking, in other words we must become conscious of them, and the supply is always ideas. In fact, no such thing as a wholly material need exists. This may seem incredible to some of you; but let me illustrate. If you are in debt, you may think that your need is for a merely material medium, namely, money; but if you had all the money in the world you would not pay that debt unless you were prompted to do so by a sense of honor, of justice, of honesty, or love. So what you owe another is to love him, and if you love him you will pay your debt. If you were in debt and had no money but realized that what you owe is purely mental and spiritual, you would lay claim to the presence of infinite Love and utilize it. In other words, you would know that it is but loving, just and honest that your creditor have what belongs to him and that God enabled you to do what is honest, loving, and just.

This truth will have its manifestation in a better human belief, namely, in the belief that you are able to pay your debts, and then through the means wherewith to pay them. Fundamentally it is never money we lack. It is love, fearlessness, confidence, spirituality, and this lack can always be overcome by the counter claim to abundance of love, ability, trust and intelligence, which are yours as the manifestation of God. Because supply is wholly spiritual and mental, the more you use it the more you have of it. For instance, the more you use love the more love you have to use. The more intelligence you use the more intelligence you have to use. You can never use up your spiritual supply of honesty, love, justice and intelligence. This ever-increasing supply of spiritual qualities has its coincident manifestation to the human senses in increased assurance of the ability to do right, and this in turn is externalized in the means with which to do right. For whatever is entertained in thought has its externalization. If you find yourself owing anybody anything, this is an indication that you must love more. Fear, envy, injustice never paid a debt. "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," our Master taught us to pray. The only way to forgive those who owe us love, justice, kindness and understanding is to love. Christian Science shows that it is an essential part of love to recognize that we are beloved as well as that we are loving. If we believe that we are being hated, envied, slandered, we are denying our neighbors' oneness with God, who is divine Love, and supposing man to be an instrument of evil, instead of the image of God. When we recognize in our neighbor the manifestation of God, not only do we destroy the seeming evil which is holding him in bondage, but we free ourselves from the supposition that man can be hated, envied, feared. Thus do we love our enemies, by destroying our own belief in the evil which seems to be using them.

What makes an employer disagreeable, unkind, unjust? Why, the thoughts which he is permitting to use him. What makes a competitor hateful, envious, dishonest? These very qualities which he permits to govern him. Why is a mother or father dominating, unreasonable, or unkind? Because of his or her mentality. How can a child be disloyal and thoughtless? Because these thoughts are claiming to be his. Then we do not need to get away from people, but from the thoughts that are using them. If someone were throwing stones at us, we would not try to get rid of the stones but of the thoughts which would cause him to throw the stones. If those around us are being used by thoughts which are unlike Love, we do not need to get rid of the persons but of the thoughts; and the only way this can be done is to recognize and claim the all-presence of God, good, and the fact that He eternally and uninterruptedly governs His manifestation, man, for, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 427), "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual."

God's Mother-Love

True mother-love has given many a mortal a hint as to the wonderful nature of God's divine Love for His children, for true mother-love is unselfish, understanding, seeks not her own, is generous, comforting, tender, true. True mother-love does not love in order to be loved in return, but because its very nature demands that it pour out love unstintingly. The source of such love must be God, who is the Mother as well as the Father of man and the universe. The definition of Mother given in the Christian Science textbook (p. 592) is as follows: "God; divine and eternal Principle; Life, Truth, and Love." That human mother-love which has fear for its child, which tries to possess it, be proud of it, hold on to it, dominate it, is not mother-love at all, but mere selfishness. One of the most wonderful examples of this fearless mother-love was that given by the Shunamite woman. You all know the story of how her son, her only child, stricken with some malady, was brought in from the field where he had been with his father and the reapers. She took him on her lap and held him there until noon, when he died. What a temptation to a mother to let in fear, grief, self-pity, despair, and hopelessness, but this mother listened not to these temptations but to that perfect love which "casteth out fear." Perfect mother-love sees man as the child of our Father, God, as the image of divine Life, which cannot be sick and die. With this perfect love in her heart she answered all inquiries regarding her son with the true statement about God's child, that all was well. Then she went directly to Elisha, the man of God, to one who knew the perfect nature of God and man, and to him only did she indicate her need of help. Without him and his understanding of God's law she would not return to her home where she had left the child in Elisha's room. Even as with Elijah so with Elisha the word of God in his mouth was the truth, and with the truth he set the lad free from that enemy, or culmination of all fears, called death. What ineffable mother-love, to see perfection, continuity, harmony, and life, the very presence of God, right where the material senses were claiming that Life was not, and to declare, "All is well!" It is only love which can pierce the shadows of imperfection, fear, disease, hatred, and envy, proclaim all is well, and then prove it. It is this love that Christian Science teaches, and which enables the Christian Scientist to say in the face of sickness, "I am well, because God made me so;" to say in the presence of seeming lack, "I have all that it is necessary for me to have, for my divine Father-Mother, Love, bestows all good on His child;" to feel midst distress and discord the presence of divine Mind ever harmonious. How wonderful that Principle, and not a fluctuating temperamental state of thought, is our divine Mother! How glorious that divine Life, Truth, and Love mother us eternally with the comfort, assurance, harmony, and joy of perfection! As long as the father and mother of a child remain harmonious, loving, united, rich, intelligent, and pure, the happiness, home, abundance, and comfort of the child are assured. We are all children of just such a Father-Mother God, and Christian Science reveals this fact to us, giving us the assurance of perfect peace, freedom, health, intelligence, and joy as the reality of our being.

The state of consciousness which recognizes man as the child of the perfect Father-Mother is called in the Bible the city of God; or, as Ezekiel says, "The name of the city . . . shall be, The Lord is there." There can be no age for this state of consciousness, for the Lord, divine Truth, which is ageless and eternal, is there. No decrepitude can enter this city, for divine Life, eternal energies, unbounded expectations, unending promise of good, are there. No parasitic beliefs of dependence on others, of fear, of lack, of decadence, are present in this consciousness, or city, for the self-existent I AM sustains in harmony the joy, abundance, strength, and ability of man. Is it any wonder that Zechariah says that "the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof"? Would not everyone in this audience be a boy or girl if he or she were conscious of being surrounded by Love, supported always by the infinite abundance of Mind, sheltered or housed forever in the consciousness of omnipotence, free to express intelligence, joy, and health eternally? Indeed he would. This state of consciousness, this city of perfection, Christian Science reveals to each one of us as our true individuality, as the perfect man who is like His perfect Father, divine Mind. Christian Science brings this state of consciousness, this truth, this gift of God, to each one of you here. Will you not accept it, utilize it, and thus prove its worth?

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Drys Down Wets On Liquor Sale In Reading, Mass.

When Tumult and Shouting Died, Vote Recorded 1429 to 801

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Mass., Dec. 19—Reading has no use for "yes" men.

The Drys got their dander up over the question of granting licenses for the sale of liquor in the town and downed the "Yes" men at a special election yesterday.

The leading question on the ballot was: "Shall licenses be granted in this town for the sale therein of whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wine and all other alcoholic beverages?" The Drys won, 1429 to 801. They also voted down the separate proposal to permit the sale of malt beverages, 1251 to 967.

It was a great fight. The dry camp opened fire several days ago. Delegates of the laymen of the Reading churches and their ministers marched into the open and ran up their banner where every citizen could see it: "Do you want booze in Reading?"

They knocked on the door of every home in town. Citizens who didn't want booze in Reading received invitations to come down to Security Hall on Monday and say it with a bold black X. Drys without automobiles were booked for a free ride to the polls.

Meanwhile the "Yes" men weren't letting any moss gather under the prohibition repeal act. They canvassed the lunchcarts and the hangouts. Then they loaded the cannon with an extra charge, which went off with a big bang in the advertising columns of the Chronicle.

The Drys returned the fire. One of them who works in a Boston newspaper set up a quarter page "ad." A prominent dry supporter purchased space in the Chronicle. Their heavy artillery roared back: "Do you want booze in Reading?"

Yesterday was the big day. The Drys checked names of supporters to follow the trend of their organized strength. Both sides worked early and late.

Volunteer drivers plied between Security Hall and all parts of the town bringing dry supporters to the polls, and autmobiles bearing big "Yes" banners mingled in the procession.

Then the shouting and the tumult died. The ballots sifted down to an emphatic "No."

"We'll be seeing you again at the regular elections next November," was the only consolation of the defeated faction.

It Can Run Circles Around the Farm Horse

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Tiny Tractor Eats No Oats

Believed to Be World's Smallest Machine of Its Kind, Developed by Professor Ferraguti of Electro-Genetic Institute of Rome

This tiny caterpillar tractor produced by the director of the institute has only one cylinder of 5 horsepower and consumes less than a quart of gasoline in two hours of work. It is agile as a flea, being able to turn in less than 1½ yards of surface area, making it particularly valuable for use on rocky ground or among trees.

Boston Art Notes

Maud A. Smith

The walls of the Copley Society Gallery, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, are brightened by water colors and oils painted by Miss Maud A. Smith. The artist is a Bostonian who travels extensively with brush and paint box.

Miss Smith paints with ease. She succeeds in conveying the local atmosphere of her subjects so that we can distinguish unmistakably the French from the American things by more than mere architectural difference and topography. She captures the peculiar qualities of sunlight, the characteristic vegetation, the respective warmth and sobriety.

There are many aquarelles of Concarneau, Brittany and—as if to offer a corresponding American spot—Rockport, Massachusetts. Miss Smith's eye searches for quaint houses, winding lanes and delightful havens of repose. Her painting helps to make them more inviting. She uses the brush so that it is fluid and free. She applies color intelligently, sometimes with daring brilliance, sometimes in manner subdued. All her pictures are of modest dimension; they all betray her joy in making them.

Frederick B. Taylor

At Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square, are to be seen etchings depicting ski subjects. Mr. Frederick B. Taylor, the etcher, is a member of the Canadian and British Ski Clubs.

Subject pictures hold our interest for reasons simpler and more approachable than æsthetic ones. Often more skill is required in their execution, for the artist must convey accurately the details so that a professional onlooker will not detect any flaws. Here there are views of skiers in moments of action. To our lay eyes they look authentic enough. Mr. Taylor, as a skier himself, is the best judge and critic of his rendering. Aside from the sport, the prints are some of them attractive as landscapes and snow scenes.

D. A.

Three Mississippi Colleges Restored To Full Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Removal of final conditions and restoration of three Mississippi institutions of higher learning to full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools were enthusiastically hailed by students, alumni and the general citizenship of the State. They were on the disfavored list under charges of yielding to political spoliation.

The association lifted technical criticisms of the University of Mississippi which it had lodged upon its readmission last year and restored Mississippi State College and Mississippi State Teachers' College to full standing this year.

The three schools and the Mississippi State College for Women, also readmitted into full standing, were suspended by the Southwide accrediting agency in 1930 in the wake of a wholesale "shake-up" by boards of trustees under command of the then governor, Mr. Theodore G. Bilbo. The changes included dismissal of 157 faculty members and college employees.

The only other member school, Delta State Teachers' College, escaped suspension, since Governor Bilbo failed to obtain control of its board of trustees.

All the institutions now are under direction of a central board established under the administration of Gov. M. Sennett Conner. Its members are named for "staggered" terms to prevent succeeding governors from obtaining majority control.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	"Piesta," Prince-	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy Sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	ton musical show	popular	Phil Regan, songs.
5:30	Singing Lady.....	"Music Makers"..	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes..	CBS dance music.	Dance music.....
6:00	Hill billy music.....	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	A Capella Choir.....	records; talks....	Dance music.....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; soloist.....	Merry-Go-Round..	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Cheerio's Mosaic...	Local dance music	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Piano music.....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	"Tax Paying Made	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill...	Fischer's Orch....
7:30	Easier," speakers....	Lum and Abner...	Talk, Governor Ely	Dell Campo, songs.
7:45	Tessie the Typist.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	CBS dance music.	Emerald Orchestra
8:15	mystery drama.....	Crumit; orchestra	Edwin C. Hill.....	Master of Mystery,
8:30	NBC talk series.....	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch.
8:45	"Trade and Mark"...	his orchestra.....	Fray-Braggiotti ...	Rhythm Twins....
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance program....
9:15	with Edgar Guest...	his orchestra.....	"Poet's Gold".....	Organ recital.....
9:30	"The Witch of Endor,"	Ed Wynn; quartet;	California Melo-	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	dramatic sketch.....	Voorhees's Orch..	dies; popular.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Billy Lossez and his	Cruise of the Seth	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	Casa Loma Or-
10:15	orchestra	Parker; sketch...	Bevitsky Orch....	chestra; soloists.
10:30	Buccaneers Quartet..	Madame Sylvia.....	Camera Man talk..	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	Matthew Woll.....	Reports; news.....	Evan Evans; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Rines Orchestra.....	NBC dance music.	his orchestra.....	Gertrude Niesen...
11:30	"Mr. Amos Bobe's	Paul Whiteman	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:45	First Christmas"....	and his orchestra	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WAAB, Recordings by Flonzaley Quartet.
2:30 WNAC, Radio Christmas Party of Farmers and Dairymen.
3:30 WAAB, Program of carols by Boston public schools chorus.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics," Howard Barlow, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor, from Hartford.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music concert.
6:15 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody: John Herrick, baritone; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, Troubadours Orchestra; Frances Williams, guest soloist.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; Renard Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker program from Washington.
11:15 WAAB, NRA speaker, Prof. A. A. Berle Jr.
11:30 WBZ, "The King Who Saw the Star," dramatic sketch.

Music

Monday Symphony

The program of the third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Monday series, given last night in Symphony Hall, read as follows: Beethoven, "Leonore" Overture No. 3; Brahms, Piano Concerto in D minor; Debussy, "Clouds" and "Festivals"; Ravel, Second "Daphnis and Chloë" Suite.

The soloist was Mr. Leonard Shure, young American and pupil of Mr. Artur Schnabel. He did honor to his teacher by his playing of the concerto. His technique is accomplished if not quite impeccable. At his best he can summon a tone of singing quality. He has a firm grasp of musical form and a feeling for emotional and dramatic content. At times his tone becomes hard. His phrasing tends to be rather square-cut, and his rhythms might be more supple. There are in this concerto depths and subtleties which he has not yet fathomed—or at least cannot yet communicate. But he is evidently an artist, and no doubt will achieve, with growing maturity, greater powers.

The contribution of Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra to the performance of the concerto had extraordinary power and expressiveness; though at one or two points there was something less than complete coördination between orchestra and soloist. The performance of the Overture was characteristically dramatic and of a virtuosity not to be surpassed.

L. A. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness with slight temperature change; lowest reading near 30 or 32 degrees tonight; Wednesday threatening, probably with rain, becoming colder by night; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; warmer in east and north portion tonight; colder in interior Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly light rain; colder in northwest portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed bylight rain late tonight or Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east and southeast winds over south portion, and fresh southwest winds over north portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Wednesday, with occasional rain over central portion Wednesday and over extreme south portion late tonight or Wednesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Rain over south, rain or snow over north portion early part of week, again about Thursday; moderate temperatures beginning of week, colder Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderating Thursday, much colder Friday or Friday night.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:35 p. m., Wednesday 1:15 a. m.
Height of tides 11.3 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Polluting Streams By Backward Towns Held Public Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19—Those "beautiful but backward towns" which are polluting some of New Hampshire's loveliest streams by "filling them with contaminating filth" are sharply rebuked by Dr. Charles D. Howard of the New Hampshire Department of Research.

"The practice of defilement of a beautiful mountain stream by sewage," he said, "is something slow to arouse solicitude in the lay mind. So long as the mountain tourist continues to see in them only a pretty picture, the hotel keeper fails to become disturbed."

Despite recalcitrant boards of selectmen and political influence, Dr. Howard said his department is pledged to a "war on these conditions," which "up to recent years only a few persons of clear vision have seen as grievously wrong and which are in fact a health menace and inimical to our resort and recreational interests."

He severely criticized the proposal to construct a scenic highway over the Presidential Range, while one of the largest rivers in this same mountain region is being grossly and unwarrantedly polluted.

Boston University To Honor Dean Lord

Tomorrow morning Boston University College of Business Administration will pay tribute to its founder and dean, Dr. Everett W. Lord, who has served the college for 20 years. In 1913, Dr. Lord persuaded the trustees of the university to allow him to start a college of business if he would arrange for funds to guarantee the first three years. Practically alone, he secured promises of support from 66 local business men and started his school with 274 students meeting at night and a budget of about $9000.

Today the college has an enrollment of 3000 students. The faculty numbers 65 full-time and 45 part-time members. The annual budget has grown to approximately $500,000 annually. A history, showing the close interrelation between Dean Lord's career and the story of the college will be published tomorrow to help signalize the anniversary.

The demonstration is being sponsored by Beta Gamma Sigma, honorary society of colleges of commerce. Mr. Patrick A. O'Connell, president of Slattery's and an honorary member of the society, will give the principal address on "Growing Need of the Business Administration Colleges." The president and other deans of the university in full academic dress and the student R. O. T. C. in full uniform, will make the celebration more colorful.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Movies

BOSTON — "The Student Prince" in condensed form on stage, with some of original stars and all the music. Screen feature, "If I Were Free," with Irene Dunne. 10:27 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 7:50, 10:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "From Headquarters," with George Brent. A mystery play with many complications. Also James Dunn in "Jimmy and Sally." Paramount at 9:05, 11:30 a. m., 2:13, 4:47, 7:21, 9:55. Fenway at 1, 3:36, 6:12, 8:48.

STATE—Mickey Mouse cartoon, Otto Kruger in "Women in His Life." 1:10, 3:20, 5:35, 7:45, 9:55.

ORPHEUM—Richard Dix in "Day of Reckoning." 9:28 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

MODERN—"Sweetheart of Sigma Chi." Buster Crabbe leaves the jungles to attend a college devoted to fraternity parties, romance, and a rowing eight. 9:09, 11:57 a. m., 2:45, 5:33, 8:21.

KEITH'S — "Little Women." 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"My Lips Betray." Lilian Harvey pouts through a colorful romance of a poor girl who marries the king of a tiny kingdom. John Boles is the king. 11 a. m, 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Maroons. 8:30.

Music

B. U. SYMPHONY—Arthur Fiedler directs organization composed of 68 Boston University students. Program includes Corelli's Concerto Grosso, Opus 6, Number 11. In Boston University Auditorium. 8.

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert by Mona Howard and Constance Hall, pianists; Freeman Garniss, baritone; Arthur O. Welcome, tenor, and Edwin Billcliffe, accompanist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

MANUSCRIPT CLUB — Clayton Holt Ernst, editor of "The Open Road," speaks on "Writing for Juveniles." An account of the convention held this year by the League of Vermont Writers, will also be given. Hotel Westminster. 7.

"THIS ROMANTIC AGE"—Play presented by students of Mount Ida School, Newton. This is the annual Christmas play to which all friends of the school are invited. 8:15.

TOMORROW

CHRISTMAS PAGEANT —"Where Lies the Child?" Presented by Boston University's Sargent School of Physical Education. In school gymnasium, Everett Street, Cambridge. 10 a. m.

DEBUSSY — Lecture-recital by M. Leon Vallas, speaking in French. Paine Hall, Harvard University. Open to the public. 5.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Colonial Portraits," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Washington Retainers

Every once in a while, there comes a story of political maneuvering out of Washington which makes the writer on municipal politics feel, as he reads it, that he is in his element.

Yesterday came just such a yarn, over the signature of one of the better-known and most fearless liberal correspondents. He made several blunt statements, denouncing certain Democratic national committeemen who are employed as lobbyists by the nostrum-prestidigitating interests, to help defeat the new Food and Drug Act.

⁂

Then he broadened the issue to include a whole regiment of those who claim some inside pull, and who are cashing-in on it. "The extent to which the boys are gathering in 'retainers' is far beyond mere suspicion," he wrote.

The words have a familiar ring to one whose tread is sufficiently well known up and down Beacon Hill so that a conversation is not diverted at his approach.

⁂

Home-Town Stuff

There are those, for instance, who claim that Mr. Charles H. Innes is responsible for the notable success of the hotels and clubs in obtaining a hand-out, during the passage of the opulent Massachusetts liquor uncontrol act.

In political circles, Mr. Innes is credited with being the chief Republican Party boss.

⁂

There is nothing illegal about it, or about the dozens of similar stories which might be cited. Far from it. There is nothing illegal in the State of Massachusetts about a judge of a district court closing up his court and going up to the State House to act as lobbyist for this or that interest which wants to use the title of judge as a legal probe to strike oil for it.

The question involved is quite another: where does the voice of the people come in?

⁂

"Rule of the Pee-Put"

The plain fact is that if one would learn about the basic problems of democracy, he can do no better than plow around in local politics. Nowhere in the political system are the defects more blatantly silhouetted. Nowhere is disregard of the mere people more impudent.

"Pressure politics" is the term used by sociologists for this substitution of minority selfishness for majority rule. The people place their faith in the bosses who humor them, and the bosses betray them—for a consideration.

⁂

There Is Light

But this is not the end of the story. If municipal machinations can teach critics of national politics what is at the root of democracy's disorders, the leadership of the nation can show municipalities the way out. For the light can most easily filter down through the top.

The light appears to be in the integrity of leadership. The Washington correspondent believes that the President does not know of these "retainer fees" which politicians of his party are said to be raking-in. If he did, the comment goes, he would stop it.

⁂

The President serves the people. He collects no fees from minorities. If any President were to do otherwise, the people would revolt. But Presidents are not of the sort to do otherwise.

The First Step

In Boston, in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, the people have taken their stand for just this quality of national leadership in the recent mayoralty elections. They have elected independent candidates. They have scrapped the boss-controlled machines. They have declared their desire that the city be run at least as well as the nation is run.

This is the first step.

Liquor Held Hampering New England Milk Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 19—"Due to prohibition repeal, New England dairymen cannot hope for an expanding milk market." Such a belief was recently expressed by Mr. F. Leon Brown, assistant manager in charge of marketing of the New England Milk Producers' Association, in an address to county agricultural agents and state specialists attending the annual planning conference of the New Hampshire Extension Service on the University of New Hampshire campus.

Repeal will permit brewers and distillers to increase their sales at the expense, in part, of the New England farmer's milk market, Mr. Brown stated.

Adams to Head Chemists

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP) — The American Chemical Society has announced the election of Prof. Roger Adams of the University of Illinois as president for 1935. The election was completed by the society's council following a mail ballot of the organization's 18,000 members.

Mailman Hasn't Time To Think About Weather

Everybody—Even the Dog—Knows Him, but Few Ever Think What a Job He Has, Especially About Now, With Christmas Coming

"He's not a Confederate soldier! He's our mail man!" corrected Matthew, age 12. "And he's a swell fella too. Say, he fixed my bike last week. Yessir!"

The red-nosed, gray-clad, mail-laden man who punches every door bell on your street "reports in" to his post office at 7:30 each morning. Some mail carriers drive in a distance of more than 10 miles to their districts every day. Eight o'clock finds him on his way down the street, a pack full of mail across his shoulder, a strapped bundle under each arm, and a handful of letters that he is continually shuffling like a pack of cards.

Mr. Jones, rushing down the street, already 10 minutes late to work, stops to inquire if by any chance that check came from the insurance company; and Miss Spencer, stenographer and clerk, is so sorry if she is causing any trouble but would it be too much bother to see if there was a letter from Buffalo, because, well—you see—she was expecting one. Patiently and smilingly the letters are shuffled through, spaced by observations on the weather.

If the day is cold he warms his tingling fingers, discussing the high price of eggs with Madam Apartment Dweller as she comes down to the vestibule to collect her morning's assortment of bills and advertisements.

Even the Dogs Know Him

In the vacant lot he is loudly acclaimed by the neighborhood gang of dogs, from a pedigreed Scotty to a mongrel St. Bernard and a collie. They all know him, and, better still, he knows them and their owners. "Why, there's Mrs. Angelo's 'Buddy,' that has been missin' for two days. Well, she'll be glad to know he's back!"

Noon finds him back at the post office for a bite of lunch and off again at two o'clock on the afternoon circuit.

The children are just returning from school. He stops to advise on a difficult "knuckle-shot" in a tense game of marbles, or to tighten Mary Jane's loose roller skate. There's always some of them tagging after him like the Pied Piper of Hamlin, until the afternoon round is made.

Back at the office he sorts and forwards all misdirected mail and leaves for home closer to 6 than 5:30.

Few people realize what a friend they have in the trudging, unobtrusive mail man, whom the weather never stops. His is the last step of perhaps the greatest and fastest mail delivery system of the world—a system that costs the citizen nothing but a 3-cent stamp, today, and which enables him to communicate with friends and relatives all over the world, and without which he would certainly be lost.

"Merry Christmas!"

Then along comes Christmas and the mail man's job is at least doubled.

Not only does the work pile up but snow and ice as well, which makes it almost impossible to reach some of the outlying districts. He works longer hours, leaving home before daylight, arriving home again long after dark. During the two weeks preceding and the week following Christmas he makes twice or three times the number of trips he ordinarily takes.

But the old smile never vanishes and he seems just as willing to advise what size pieces of coal should be used for the snow man's eyes as he was in the marble game last spring.

"Oh, sure. It's all in a day's delivery!" he says. "Of course, there are those that never know a mail man exists and then there's the other kind that thinks you are superhuman, but the majority are just real folks!"

"Yeah! It would be great if people'd read the notices about getting their presents and cards off by Dec. 15, but of course most of 'em don't. This year though, with Christmas falling on Monday, there won't be any delivery on either Sunday or Monday, which will leave the late sender's friends holding an empty sock.

"Well, I gotta go, young fella. You'd be surprised the way Christmas packages are beginning to come in already." His following of barking dogs and skipping youngsters trail after him down the street for the 340th time this year.

So it goes, year in and year out. And what does he demand of those he serves? Nothing! His salary is a mere pittance compared to the service he renders.

A smile and a cheery "Good morning!" is worth something to the mail man.

New York Delays Naming School Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Mayor-elect Fiorello H. LaGuardia's recent request to the Board of Education not to name a successor to Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, until after they had conferred with him, was supplemented by the United Parents' Associations yesterday, when it asked delay in making such an appointment until action was taken on the report of Commissioner Frank P. Graves on his study of New York City schools.

The governing board of the associations, in its letter to Dr. Ryan, characterized Dr. Graves's report as "admirable," and "hope the Board of Education will take action definitely approving the general recommendations in the report."

Some of these recommendations would provide for changes in the functions and, therefore, in the qualifications of the city superintendent of schools, as well as of the associate superintendents.

Electric Power & Light

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Electric Power & Light Corporation reports a deficit of $776,900 after interest for the 12 months ended Oct. 31. This contrasts with balance after interest of $5,663,292 for the previous year.

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A clean tooth brush is essential to clean teeth. Revelation leaves no residue on the bristles of the brush. In addition to thoroughly cleaning the teeth, it also cleans the brush.

Coöperate with your Dentist and use Revelation regularly.

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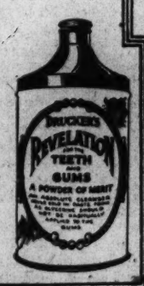

NRA AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

GLAD TO SEE YOU, MR. JONES. YOU WERE ON MY TRAIN JUST LAST WEEK!
SURE I WAS! AND I'LL BE BACK AGAIN SOON. THESE LOW 30-DAY ROUND-TRIP FARES MAKE IT WORTH MY WHILE TO RIDE THE TRAIN MORE OFTEN!

TRAVEL BY TRAIN between New York and New England, and save money on the LOW 30-DAY ROUND TRIP FARES. Also special low Week-End Fares and excursions. Dependable service almost hourly over the shore-line route between New York, Providence and Boston. For reservations and detailed information, consult Local Ticket Agents.

THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

Foxx Holds Two Leads According To League Marks

Philadelphia Star Drove in Most Runs, Struck Out Most Times

Jimmy Foxx, Philadelphia first baseman and batting champion of the American League in 1933, also led his circuit in runs batted in and strikeouts, according to official miscellaneous baseball averages just released. Connie Mack's star drove in 163 runs in 149 games, to finish ahead of Lou Gehrig, Yankee slugger, by a handy margin. Al Simmons of Chicago was third. Six other players batted more than 100 runs across home plate.

Foxx's top strikeout figure was 93, while Babe Ruth was a close second with an even 90, in 12 less games than Foxx was in. Little Joe Sewell of the Yankees fanned only four times in 135 games. Opposing pitchers have been able to strike Sewell out only 114 times in 14 seasons of major league play. Jimmy Dykes of Chicago was hit 12 times by pitched balls to lead the circuit in that respect.

Three players, Babe Ruth of New York, and Mickey Cochrane and Max Bishop of Philadelphia, accepted 100 or more bases on balls. Ruth led the parade with 114.

Among the clubs, New York batted in the most runs and accepted the most bases on balls; Philadelphia players struck out the most times and Chicago batters were hit by pitched balls on 26 occasions. The official figures follow:

Club Records

Club	B.B.	H.B.P.	S.O.	R.B.I.
New York	700	17	506	848
Philadelphia	625	16	618	829
Washington	539	19	395	789
Detroit	475	21	523	675
Boston	519	14	464	647
Chicago	539	26	416	642
Cleveland	448	17	426	610
St. Louis	520	15	556	605
Totals	4365	145	3904	5645

Individual Records

Include all players in 10 or more games, rated according to most runs batted in.

Name and Club	G	BH	HB	RBI	SO
Foxx, Philadelphia	149	96	1	163	93
Gehrig, New York	152	92	1	139	42
Simmons, Chicago	146	39	2	119	49
Cronin, Washington	152	97	2	118	49
Kuhel, Washington	153	59	2	107	48
Campbell, St. Louis	148	69	2	106	77
Gehringer, Detroit	155	68	3	105	27
Lazzeri, New York	139	73	2	104	62
Ruth, New York	137	114	2	103	90
Higgins, Philadelphia	152	61	2	99	53
Chapman, New York	147	72	4	98	45
Dickey, New York	130	47	2	97	14
Manush, Washington	153	36	2	95	18
Johnson, Boston	133	55	4	95	36
Johnson, Philadelphia	142	85	0	93	74
Averill, Cleveland	151	54	5	92	29
Schulte, Washington	144	61	1	87	27
Greenberg, Detroit	117	46	1	87	78
Appling, Chicago	151	56	0	85	29
Stone, Detroit	148	54	2	80	37
Melillo, St Louis	132	29	1	79	18
Kress, Chicago	129	37	0	78	40
Ferrell, St. L-Boston	140	70	2	77	23
Cramer, Philadelphia	152	36	0	75	24
Williams, Philadelphia	115	32	1	73	35
Burns, St. Louis	144	56	0	71	51
Bluege, Washington	140	55	3	71	34
Reynolds, St. Louis	135	50	2	71	25
Dykes, Chicago	151	69	12	68	37
Coleman, Philadelphia	102	19	2	68	37
Owen, Detroit	138	44	3	65	56
Jolley, Boston	118	24	2	65	20
Goslin, Washington	132	42	1	64	32
Walker, Detroit	127	15	2	64	49
Hale, Cleveland	98	30	0	64	37
Swanson, Chicago	144	93	3	63	35
Myer, Washington	131	60	1	61	29
Sewell, Washington	141	48	3	61	24
Crosetti, New York	136	55	2	60	44
Cochrane Philadelphia	130	106	2	60	29
Combs, New York	122	47	1	60	19
Rogell, Detroit	155	79	3	57	33
Fox, Detroit	128	23	2	57	38
Vosmik, Cleveland	119	42	3	56	13
Sewell, New York	135	71	1	54	4
Cooke, Boston	119	67	2	54	71
Hodapp, Boston	115	33	1	54	14
Boss, Cleveland	112	25	3	53	27
Haas, Chicago	146	65	2	51	41
Walker, New York	98	26	1	51	28
West, St. Louis	133	59	1	48	49
McNair, Philadelphia	89	15	3	48	32
Hayes, Chicago	138	55	3	47	36
Kamm, Cleveland	133	54	0	47	27
Hayworth, Detroit	134	35	0	45	28
Bishop, Philadelphia	117	106	1	42	46
Porter, Cleveland	132	51	0	41	42
Alexander, Boston	94	25	1	40	22
Werber, C. Y.-Boston	111	33	0	39	39
Harris, Washington	82	25	2	38	26
Levey, St. Louis	141	26	3	36	68
McManus, Boston	106	49	0	36	21
Shea, Boston-St. L	119	47	0	35	33
Gullic, St. Louis	91	27	3	34	26
White, Detroit	112	31	0	33	29
Cissell, Cleveland	80	17	0	33	10
Pytlak, Cleveland	80	11	0	32	30
Knickerbocker, Clev	74	13	0	32	17
Finney, Philadelphia	83	23	1	29	14
Burnett, Cleveland	86	17	1	28	16
Berry, Chicago	52	19	1	28	24
Walters, Boston	123	41	1	26	21
Scharein, St. Louis	61	20	0	26	22
Ferrell, Cleveland	55	9	0	26	16
Boken, Washington	78	30	2	24	21
Garms, St. Louis	90	13	0	23	7
Oliver, Boston	85	38	2	23	20
Grube, Chicago	82	21	1	23	20
Seeds, Boston	75	23	2	23	17
Spencer, Cleveland	42	14	0	22	13
Doljack, Detroit	34	13	0	22	4
Judge, Boston	70	25	0	21	31
Storti, St. Louis	92	42	0	17	36
Warstler, Boston	67	12	1	17	7
Miller, Philadelphia	57	23	0	17	21
Galatzer, Cleveland	51	4	0	17	21
Madjeski, Philadelphia	35	3	0	15	28
Rhodes, Boston	32	11	0	15	12
Hemsley, St. Louis	23	7	0	15	6
Fonseca, Chicago	66	22	0	14	8
Davis, Detroit	55	7	0	13	15
Ruffing, New York	54	10	0	13	5
Sullivan, Chicago	52	28	0	13	7
Lary, New York	41	5	0	13	7
Brown, St. L.-Boston	39	7	0	13	9
Morgan, Cleveland	21	12	0	13	3
Jorgens, New York	73	3	1	12	7
Rice, Washington	85	15	0	11	12
Byrd, New York	64	19	0	11	13
Webb, Detroit-Chicago	51	4	0	11	6
Lyons, Chicago	40	6	0	11	14
Whitehill, Washington	39	5	1	10	9
Rhyne, Chicago	36	1	0	10	7
Hildebrand, Cleveland	33	7	0	9	16
Cihocki, Philadelphia	17	6	0	9	1
Friberg, Boston	40	4	0	9	5
Berg, Washington	36	24	0	8	4
Ruel, St. Louis	45	8	0	8	17
Hadley, St. Louis	11	2	1	8	12
Trosky, Cleveland	41	15	2	7	8
Myatt, Cleveland	52	9	0	7	8
Crowder, Washington	40	6	0	7	43
Grove, Philadelphia	45	4	0	7	8
Van Atta, New York	26	2	0	7	8
Farrell, New York	44	16	0	6	6
Blaeholder, St. Louis	38	9	0	6	23
Bolton, Washington	33	6	1	6	3
Schuble, Detroit	49	8	0	6	17
Walberg, Philadelphia	41	5	0	6	10
Mahaffey, Philadelphia	33	2	0	6	6
Rowe, Detroit	31	3	0	6	4
Bridges, Detroit	33	7	0	5	17
Stumpf, Boston	22	4	0	5	2
Frasier, Chi.-Det.	30	3	0	5	8
Harder, Cleveland	44	2	0	5	26
Crouch, St. Louis	19	2	0	5	6
Fothergill, Boston	28	3	0	5	4
Durham, Chicago	35	12	0	4	9
Stewart, Washington	28	7	0	4	7
Pasek, Detroit	30	4	1	4	6
Desautel, Detroit	38	3	0	4	11
Wells, St. Louis	26	4	0	4	13
Pipgras, N. Y.-Boston	39	2	1	4	17
Cain, Philadelphia	23	2	0	4	14
Weaver, Washington	19	1	0	4	2
Pearson, Cleveland	21	0	0	4	6
Brown, New York	14	11	0	3	3
Almada, Boston	37	8	0	3	10
Jones, Chicago	35	7	1	3	23
Gomez, New York	36	5	0	3	16
Sorrell, Detroit	15	5	0	3	5
Muller, Boston	22	4	1	3	5
Quillifer, Cleveland	25	4	0	3	16
Allen, New York	11	4	0	3	6
Bocek, Chicago	13	4	0	3	6
Russell, Washington	50	3	0	3	13
Hudlin, Cleveland	34	2	1	3	13
Coffman, St. Louis	21	2	0	3	14
Brown, Cleveland	34	2	0	3	6
Reiber, Detroit	13	2	0	3	3
Stoneham, Chicago	10	2	0	3	2
Marberry, Detroit	37	1	0	3	20
Hebert, St. Louis	33	1	0	3	2
Gooch, Boston	37	11	0	2	7
Powers, Cleveland	24	6	0	2	6
Thomas, Washington	35	4	0	2	4
Peterson, Philadelphia	32	3	0	2	12
Brennan, New York	18	3	0	2	9
Earnshaw, Philadelphia	21	3	0	2	5
Watwood, Boston	13	3	0	2	3
Travis, Washington	18	2	1	2	5
Andrews, Boston	36	2	0	2	5
Oliver (Barrett) Phil.	18	2	0	2	3
Hornsby, St. Louis	11	2	0	2	1
Coombs, Philadelphia	21	2	0	2	0
Hogsett, Detroit	45	1	0	2	12
Connally, Cleveland	41	1	0	2	7
Wyatt, Det.-Chicago	36	1	0	2	3
Burke, Washington	25	0	0	2	0
Gaston, Chicago	30	5	1	1	11
H. Johnson, Boston	26	5	0	1	6
Rhiel, Detroit	19	5	0	1	4
Weiland, Boston	39	4	0	1	22
Uhle, Det.-New York	13	4	0	1	2
Freitas, Philadelphia	19	3	0	1	6
Devens, New York	14	2	0	1	9
Stiles, St. Louis	31	1	1	1	19
Bean, Cleveland	27	1	0	1	8
McAfee, Washington	27	1	0	1	5
Welch, Boston	47	1	0	1	5
Gregory, Chicago	23	1	0	1	2
Kimsey, Chicago	28	0	0	1	9
Moore, New York	35	0	0	1	8
Pennock, New York	23	0	0	1	5
Auker, Detroit	15	0	0	1	5
Craghead, Cleveland	11	0	0	1	0
Gray, St. Louis	38	3	0	0	5
Kerr, Washington	28	3	0	0	2
Fischer, Detroit	35	2	0	0	12
Herring, Detroit	24	2	0	0	1
MacFayden, New York	25	1	0	0	15
Heving, Chicago	40	1	0	0	4
McDonald, Phila.-St. L.	29	1	0	0	4
Funk, Chicago	10	1	0	0	0
Kline, Boston	46	0	1	0	9
Miller, Chicago	30	0	0	0	10
Knott, St. Louis	20	0	0	0	7
Faber, Chicago	36	0	0	0	6

City Athletic Club Loses First Match In Class C Squash

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
City A. C.	6	1	24	11	.857
Yale Club	5	2	26	9	.714
Crescent A.-H. C.	5	2	25	10	.714
Harvard Club	5	2	25	10	.714
New York A. C.	5	2	22	13	.714
Princeton Club	5	2	21	14	.714
Columbia U. C.	4	3	22	13	.571
Short Hills Club	3	4	11	24	.429
Squash Club	2	5	15	20	.286
Essex Club	1	6	8	27	.143
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	6	7	28	.143
Bayside Tennis Club	0	7	4	31	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Both of the leaders dropped back within hailing distance of the rest of the field in the seventh round of the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship yesterday, when Cresment Athletic-Hamilton Club inflicted their first defeat of the season on the unbeaten leaders, City Athletic Club at the New Moon courts, 4 to 1, while Yale Club, in second place, was defeated by New York Athletic Club, 3 to 2, on the courts of the losers. This still leaves City Athletic Club ahead, with an easy schedule of home games for the balance of the series, with five teams tied for second place.

The other winners were Harvard Club, which made a clean sweep over Essex Club, Princeton Club, which won from Squash Club, 4 to 1, and Columbia University Club, which won from Short Hills Club, 4 to 1. All of these are now tied with Yale Club and Crescent Club for second place. Elizabeth Town and Country Club, playing Bayside Tennis Club, on the courts of City Athletic Club, won and got out of the cellar position, 3 to 2. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Championship—Seventh Round

Crescent A.-H. C. 4, City A. C. 1

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated Herbert Henryson, 15—10, 15—10.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated Charles Fechhelmer Jr. 15—10, 15—4.

W. H. Dunkak, Crescent, defeated D. V. Fluegelman, 15—9, 15—7.

W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated E. N. Rosenthal, 15—7, 15—11.

S. A. Tanburn, City, defeated J. V. Gallagher, 15—8, 15—9.

New York A. C. 3, Yale Club 2

J. J. Lordi, New York, defeated W. M. Silleck, 15—10, 15—11.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated J. O. Hobson, 15—18, 15—9, 15—11.

S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated I. H. Peck, 15—11, 7—15, 15—13.

J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated P. R. Lawson, 15—12, 12—15, 15—12.

C. H. Bohland, New York, defeated C. L. La Roche, 12—15, 15—10, 15—12.

Harvard Club 5, Essex Club 0

Joseph Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 15—6, 15—9.

Deming Miller, Harvard Club, defeated Carl Good, 15—7, 15—3.

O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, defeated R. H. Berry, 17—14, 15—6.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated J. O. Thoms, 15—6, 15—4.

E. V. Otis, Harvard Club, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—13, 15—4.

Princeton Club 4, Squash Club 1

J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated S. R. Shepherd, 13—15, 15—4, 16—16.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, won from A. L. Noa by default.

Spencer Armstrong, Squash Club, defeated Arthur Knox, 15—11, 17—14.

R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated E. W. Baker, 15—1, 15—5.

D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated A. J. Goldwyn, 15—6, 15—5.

Columbia U. C. 4, Short Hills Club 1

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., won from E. P. Field, by default.

E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated F. F. Stevenson, 15—6, 15—7.

W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., defeated C. G. Hurd, 15—12, 16—18, 15—14.

E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, won from F. J. Podesta by default.

R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia U. C., defeated Brevoort Stout, 15—8, 15—8.

Elizabeth T. & C. C. 3, Bayside Club 2

L. D. Marrin, Bayside, defeated H. E. Landis, 15—8, 18—14.

Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, won from J. W. Sykes, by default.

Henry Reeve Jr., Bayside, defeated D. M. Smith, 15—9, 15—9.

F. A. McCarthy, Elizabeth, defeated J. J. Taylor, 18—17, 15—10.

T. A. Froelich, Elizabeth, defeated John Washburne, 15—9, 15—9.

South Australia Wins

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 19 (Canadian Press)—South Australia defeated New South Wales by 10 wickets in an interstate cricket match completed yesterday while at Melbourne, where play continued between Victoria and Queensland. The former rolled up a first-innings tally of 204. Don Bradman, celebrated batsman, scored 76 runs for New South Wales but gave three easy chances. Kippax, another test player, tallied 90 while Lee took three wickets for four runs. Grimmett set a new record for interstate cricket when he passed his 300-wicket mark.

Amherst Elects Kehoe

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP)—At a meeting of the Amherst College footballers held here last night, John C. Kehoe Jr. '35 of Pittston, Penna., was elected to captain the 1934 Lord Jeff eleven. Kehoe performed in the fullback position during the past season. The Pittston athlete is also a member of the Sabrina boxing team.

Iowa Coach Has Wealth of Good Material Ready

Promising Quintet Faces Big Ten Basketball Campaign Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 19—"If we can bring the players to last season's competitive peak, the University of Iowa unquestionably should have one of the two or three strongest Western Conference basketball teams."

With this as his forecast, Coach Roland F. Williams is rapidly coordinating a powerful quintet from a wealth of seasoned material available at the Hawkeye institution for the 1934 Big Ten cage campaign.

Four regulars and one semi-regular from the 1933 team, which tied the University of Michigan for third place with eight victories in 12 contests, are back for another year's competition. The 26-man squad list includes seven who have won major letters.

Six athletes, H. D. Bastian '34, I J. Blackmer '35, H. B. Moffitt '34, J. H. Barko '36, J. W. Grim '35 and B. A. Selzer '35 are expected to do most of the playing.

Bastian is a 6-foot 5-inch center, one of the tallest in the Conference, and displays much agility on the floor. He led Hawkeye scorers with 154 points, an average of 7.7 per game, last season.

Blackmer is only an inch shorter than Bastian, and will probably alternate at center and forward positions. Both men are particularly valuable in getting rebounds and scoring from under the basket. Blackmer was ineligible last season.

Moffitt, who was fourth among Big Ten scorers two years ago, but only semiregular on the 1933 team, apparently has regained his basketball stride this season. He gave up football last fall to give his best to basketball.

Selzer, Iowa's first All-Conference basketball player since 1927, is a 170-pound guard likely to top the scoring list as well as star on defense because of his speed and aggressiveness. Although he will not be graduated until Feb. 1, 1935, this is his last full season of competition.

Selzer's running mate, Grim, is a 162-pound junior who won a regular position as a sophomore in 1933 despite the presence of several veterans. He is a smart, alert, and aggressive floor artist.

Barko, 6 feet 2 inches tall, did not enter competition at the university until mid-season last winter, but has shown marked ability in basket shooting, floor play, and team work. He is expected to share honors with Blackmer and Moffitt at the forward positions.

Three minor lettermen, H. J. Swaney '34, D. C. Filkins '34, and J. E. Miller '35, will be valuable as reserves. Swaney and Filkins are 6-foot guards and Miller is a 6-foot 3-inch center.

Against such a promising array of talent, sophomores are conceded little chance to serve as anything other than reserves. Among the most promising of them are:

F. G. Schwartz '36, Sidney Rosenthal '36, R. P. Leacox '36 and W. J. Webb '36, forwards; and Albert Bobby '36, D. H. Hoover '36, K. A. Fuller '36, Donald Reed '36 and J. H. Wilson '36, guards.

Other athletes who may see service are: Kenneth Blackman '34, guard; J. E. Gardner '36, center; L. L. Rudd '36, guard; J. B. Scannell '36, center;; F. S. Sloan '36, forward; Lawrence Teradash '35, guard; C. E. Kramer '36, guard; and K. W. Thomas '36, guard. The schedule:

Dec. 2—James Millikin at Iowa City; 11—Iowa State at Iowa City; 16—Carleton at Iowa City.

Jan. 2—South Dakota at Iowa City; 6—Northwestern at Iowa City; 8—Wisconsin at Iowa City; 13—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 15—Illinois at Iowa City; 20—Drake at Des Moines.

Feb. 3—Bradley Tech at Iowa City; 5—Indiana at Bloomington; 10—Purdue at Lafayette; 12—Northwestern at Evanston; 17—Purdue at Iowa City; 19—Indiana at Iowa City; 24—Minnesota at Iowa City; 26—Illinois at Urbana.

March 3—Wisconsin at Madison.

College Basketball Results

Bucknell 31, Susquehanna 25.
Buffalo 34, Hobart 30.
Butler 35, Pittsburgh 24.
Carleton 29, Drake 24.
Dana 40, Nebraska Wesleyan 37.
DePaul 33, North Central 24.
Evansville 50, Wittenberg 25.
Hamline 37, Virginia J. C. 23.
Kansas State 34, Colorado 22.
Knox 48, Burlington J. C. 29.
Louisville 32, Union 29.
Maryland 29, Michigan 25.
Princeton 37, Rutgers 26.
S. California 38, San Francisco Y. M. I. 24.
Sioux Falls 35, Wayne T. 21.
St. Mary's 32, Winona T. 23.
Syracuse 49, Toronto 22.
Texas Aggies 39, S. F. Austin 30.
U. C. L. A. 55, St. Mary's 45.
Washburn 37, Ottawa 27.
Westminster 30, John Marshall 18.
Wheaton 31, Oshkosh T. 30.

Haverford Elects Pair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 — Haverford College announced yesterday the election of two captains for 1934. Frank Boyle '35 of Wilkes-Barre will lead the football team, and Russell W. Ritchie '35 will pilot the soccer team.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 3, Concord H. C. 1.
Olympic Club 5, Harvard 3.

Carl Hubbell Is 'Man of the Year' in All Sports by a Comfortable Margin

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 — The selection of Carl Owen Hubbell as the "man of the year" in all sports marks the second time the honor has gone to a major league baseball star in the three-year history of this annual Associated Press poll. Pepper Martin ran away with the contest in 1931.

The ace of the New York Giants, who compiled the best record for pitching effectiveness in 17 years, was voted the outstanding man, amateur or professional, by a nation-wide jury of sports editors and writers. He received 55 votes out of a total of 207 in the final tabulation, more than double the number for his nearest rival.

Second place went to the first foreign athlete to gain a conspicuous place in the balloting, Jack E Lovelock of Oxford and New Zealand, who turned in one of the great solo achievements of 1933 by beating Bill Bonthron of Princeton in a world record mile race, clocked in 4m. 7.6s. Lovelock collected 26 votes.

Third and fourth place went to the outstanding figures in golf and tennis. Johnny Goodman of Omaha, winner of the United States open golf championship, received 19 votes and Frederick J. Perry, hero of the British Davis Cup triumphs and winner of the United States singles title, 15. Here's how the first 10 and ties finished, in voting order:

Carl O. Hubbell, baseball	55
John E. Lovelock, track	26
John Goodman, golf	19
Frederick J. Perry, tennis	15
Bill Terry, baseball	8
Glenn V. Cunningham, track	8
Barney Ross, boxing	6
Jack Westrope, jockey	6
Densmore Shute, golf	5
Chuck Klein, baseball	5
Irvine Warburton, football	5

Athletic Director Bingham Reports On Harvard Sports

There are at least three very interesting and important athletic features at Harvard University which appear in the annual report of William J. Bingham '16, director of athletics, to Prof. James Bryant Conant, president of the university. College athletics have been going through a rather trying time in trying to balance budgets without in any way curtailing the programs of past years and the question of the future is still one which appears to require much serious consideration.

Perhaps the most important feature of Mr. Bingham's report is his suggestion that either an athletic tax be assessed on the students or assistance be given from the general university funds in order to offset the shrinkage in gate receipts. In speaking of this situation he says:

> So far as I know we are the only endowed institution in the country which does not impose a compulsory fee on all undergraduates for the use of equipment. When gate receipts are adequate to meet all our expenses we are happy to assume any obligations imposed on us by the corporation. When, however, gate receipts fall off to the extent to which they declined last fall, either the corporation should allow us to assess the students for the use of our buildings and equipment or should aid us from the general funds of the university.

Another feature is his reference to the coaching system and his belief that Harvard should have outstanding men in this branch of athletics. He also referred to the desire to win in college sports. He says, in part:

> Even as the university is dependent on outstanding teachers, the athletic committee's first problem is to secure outstanding men to instruct the candidates for our athletic teams. With such men we can win our share of victories. The coaches' problem is not so much to produce a winning team as it is to prepare his candidates physically and mentally so that they feel they have the opportunity to win.

In speaking of the attitude which the association holds toward the student Mr. Bingham says:

> We beg no boy to compete for any of our teams, nor do we feel that the reputation of the university is enhanced by athletic victories. After all, the chief difference between intercollegiate and intramural athletics is only one of attitude. You will always have the boys who want to excel in the technique of any one sport, and you will also have the boys who do not care at all how well or how poorly they play if they only have the opportunity to play.

Bailey Family to Get Hockey Game Receipts

The entire gate receipts of tonight's hockey game between the Montreal Maroons and Boston Bruins will be turned over to the aid of Irvin (Ace) Bailey, injured member of the Toronto Maple Leafs. The Boston Garden and Montreal Maroon managements have relinquished their rights and President C. F. Adams of the Bruins hopes to arrange for the inclusion of the government tax as well.

Maroons have not been going any too well to date having won only four out of 13 league games. Numbered among their four victories is one over the Boston Bruins, 3 to 2, in the first affair of the season for the visitors at Montreal. Three new players from last year will appear with Maroons in Teddy Graham, secured in trade with Chicago for Lionel Conacher; Vernon Ayres, New Haven and New York American defenseman, and Bill Mackenzie, Montreal amateur.

In the absence of Eddie Shore Bruins will present two new faces to Maroons in Babe Siebert just received from Rangers by trade for Vic Ripley and Bert McInenly, purchased from Ottawa. Siebert rejoins an old team mate in Nels Stewart, the two forming part of the "Big S" line which included Hooley Smith when all three skated for Montreal Maroons. Myles Lane, captain of the Bruin Cubs, is wearing a Bruin uniform again and will make his first home appearance tonight. The exact makeup of the Bruins lineup is uncertain, but it is likely that Dit Clapper, right winger, will play defense again, a position he played as an amateur and with the old Boston Tigers.

Indoor Tennis Field Cut to 31 in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The annual metropolitan indoor championship men's singles tennis tournament got under way yesterday on the board floor courts of the New York Indoor Tennis Club in the 22d Regiment Armory. The field of 44 was reduced to 31.

The tourney is being held under the auspices of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association. R. Berkeley Bell of New York heads the seeded list. The summary:

Metropolitan Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff defeated Henry F. Mins Jr., 6—0, 6—0.

Frank Rericha defeated Ralph J. Sommer, 6—0, 6—1.

E. Ramey Donovan defeated Mitchell Rosenbaum, 6—0, 6—2.

Lester Steifberg defeated Irving Schoolman, 6—2, 6—2.

Leonard Hartman won from Alan Swayze by default.

N. H. Males defeated H. Sobel, 6—2, 6—2.

David Geller defeated E. H. Burns Sr., 6—0, 6—1.

Edward Grasing defeated Joseph Caponigel, 6—2, 6—4.

Albert Law won from E. J. Mendel by default.

Marvin Kantrowitz defeated Daniel Percell, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Aaron Klinger defeated H. H. Daniels Jr., 6—3, 6—4.

Wesley Michaels defeated Ewing Galloway, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

George R. Preston defeated Sheldon Morgenstern, 6—3, 14—12.

All-Star Six Is Named

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The makeup of an all-star United States hockey team which will make a tour of Europe and attempt to retain the world amateur title won last year by the Massachusetts Rangers was announced yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, chairman of the A. A. U. hockey committee. The players selected, who will sail from Boston Saturday, are: Frank Stubbs, New York A. C.; Pat Reilly, Baltimore Orioles; Robert Nilon and Richard Moley, who played with the Philadelphia Comets last year; Bob Jeremiah, Art Smith, Walter Bender and Fred McDonell, of various Boston teams, and Clement Harnedy, of Providence, R. I. Ian (Mike) Baldwin, former Harvard star now in Europe, will join the team there. The team will play in England, France and Switzerland before the championship in Milan, Italy, Feb. 3 to 11 and then will visit Austria and Czechoslovakia on the way home.

Switzer Chosen at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 19 (AP)—Walter D. Switzer '35, quarterback of the 1933 Cornell football team, has been selected by his teammates as captain of the 1934 eleven but, according to Cornell procedure, it will not be made official until ratified by the athletic council today. Switzer prepared for college at Williamsport (Penna.) High School and Poly Prep, Brooklyn.

Three Remain In Race for World Billiard Honors

Caras, Ponzi and Rudolph in Professional Play at Chicago

World Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player	W	L	HR	BG
James Caras, Wilmington	6	2	74	14
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	6	2	68	8
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	5	2	80	6
William Mosconi, Philadelphia	5	3	65	10
George Kelly, Philadelphia	5	3	48	16
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	4	4	55	27
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	4	4	43	9
Benjamin Allen, Kansas City	2	6	55	16
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	2	7	51	10
Charles Seaback, Astoria	1	7	65	22

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Three contenders remained in the running for the world championship at professional pocket billiards as play continued here today. They are James Caras of Wilmington, Del., who last night defeated Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, the second contender, and Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, Ohio, former champion. These have lost only two games each, and the first two show six victories, the latter five.

Caras, a youth of Greek extraction, got away to an early lead on Ponzi and went out in 19 innings, 125 to 41. The Philadelphian lost 15 points on a third consecutive scratch in the tenth frame, and would have made a very poor showing without his run of 36 in the sixteenth. Caras ran high at 46 in the seventeenth.

James Caras—3 0s 3 0 13 8 0 0s 0s 0 0 13s 0s 0 18 17 46 3 4—125. Scratches—5. High run—46. Innings—19.

Andrew Ponzi—0 6s 0 0 0 0 0 0 8s 0s 0s 0 2 0s 0s 9 36 0 1 0—41. Scratches—6. (Penalty 15.) High run—36. Innings—19.

Only one game was played in the afternoon, and that served to mark the last encore of E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York, who came here to defend the title and leaves with the sub-title, former champion. Greenleaf was defeated in his last appearance, 125 to 55 in 22 innings by William Mosconi of Philadelphia. Greenleaf, 12 times champion, won only two of his nine games. Mosconi kept plucking down runs of double figures, not very high, but frequent.

William Mosconi—2 0s 0 15 0s 1 7 16 1s 3 5 16s 0s 0 0 21 12 0s 0 15 0s 18—125. Scratches—7. High run

Progress in Education

The Classics Think and Then Think About Their Thoughts

Shakespeare Thinks Once Grandly

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SOME years ago Dr. Robert Bridges, the Poet Laureate, discerned a process of change taking place in the foundations of British education which caused him much uneasiness. Though only an exceedingly tiny proportion of English boys and girls attend the great public schools and the two older universities, yet the type of education given in those places is generally regarded as being the essential contribution that Britain has to make to the world of education. It may be said therefore that the foundations of English education are laid in the classical curriculum, for Eton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge, are primarily the homes of classical learning.

But, according to Dr. Bridges, the situation has been changing. The classics are ceasing to exercise that paramount influence over English education which was once theirs by right unchallenged. Their place is being demanded by a rival. Britain is beginning to buy British in education as in everything else. Cicero, Æschylus, Demosthenes, Plato, Aristotle, are abdicating their authority in favor of Shakespeare. Dr. Bridges felt far from pleased at this development.

On the One Hand

Much is lost by a substitution of Shakespeare for the classics as a basis for education. Macaulay declared that the mark of a scholar was the ability to read Plato with one's feet on the mantelpiece. In this, as in so many other things, Macaulay was wrong. The man who can read Plato with his feet on the mantelpiece cannot read him at all. He may be able to translate the Greek text with facility; but he is assuredly incapable of assimilating the Platonic ideas. This is very regrettable, for Plato's ideas are essentially modern in the sense that Plato raises, on all sorts of subjects, the questions that the modern man must ask himself if he is to be an intelligent citizen, and, if he does not invariably supply the right answers, Plato at least creates the mood in which the right answers are to be found. In this very valuable quality of bringing up for discussion those points that are of permanent and unvarying significance to humanity Plato is merely typical of Greek literature in general. From this point of view the Greeks are modern where Shakespeare is not. In any consideration of Socialism or Communism, for example, "The Republic" is far more relevant than anything that Shakespeare ever wrote.

Moreover, there is in classical literature a temper of moderation, of clearsightedness, a sense of proportion, that one does not find in Shakespeare. Shakespeare manifests a genius probably more overwhelming and universal, more luxurious and fertile, than any that the world has otherwise seen. But it is a thoroughly undisciplined and uncontrolled genius that frequently runs away with its possessor.

Shakespeare thinks, and that is an end of it; the classics think, and then think about their thoughts, to see if they are any good. Shakespeare had no conception of the golden mean; the attitude of mind that knows when it has had enough, when things have been carried sufficiently far. Here he is undoubtedly not the best of influences for an age that tries to make all it does the "biggest" thing ever, that clothes all its aspirations in superlatives, that chronicles with admiration the feats of little boys who sit up in tree tops longer than anyone has ever sat up in tree tops before.

On the Other Hand

But there is another side to the matter. Shakespeare saw things on the grand scale. There is nothing mean or petty in his work; it breathes the larger air. His pupils used to say of Raleigh, who was professor of English literature at Oxford, "But Raleigh is a Prince." Shakespeare peopled his plays with princes; and it is good to live with them in the most impressionable years of one's existence, to share their thoughts, and rise to the height of their natures. No education based on Shakespeare can be ignoble or trivial; and that surely is a great thing.

There is also a sense of music and harmony in Shakespeare invaluably corrective to an age in which material advances, extension of cities, building of factories, and innumerable other factors needing a guiding principle of order are as prominent as they are in this. The slums of London and New York would be inconceivable in a nation that had really assimilated Shakespeare.

There are gains, therefore, as well as losses in the process remarked by Dr. Bridges. At the same time one cannot help feeling that perhaps the late Poet Laureate somewhat exaggerated the pace at which Shakespeare is ousting the classics. It is more probable that there is a slight shifting of emphasis in English education than that its entire foundations are being altered.

HAROLD HOBSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR PHOTOS

Scenes at Lenox School Where Self-Help Is the Rule Rather Than the Exception.

Boys and Masters Together

Working Out Education's Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lenox, Mass.

"MY BOY needs to go away to school but I can't afford to send him."

"I want to be a teacher when I'm through college but grandfather and dad were lawyers so I suppose I'll have to be a lawyer."

"Mum, do I have to make my bed and wash the dishes—that's girls' work."

Problems arising from these difficulties have a solution, according to George Gardner Monks, headmaster of Lenox School. Lenox, which eight years ago was an experiment, is today a working plant with self-help and coöperation as its key notes.

The school is situated on a 30-acre estate in the lovely town of Lenox. Visit it and you will find 80 husky lads studying, debating, washing dishes (no girls allowed), playing football (the team was defeated only once this year), chopping wood, sweeping walks, living in short a busy, normal, well-rounded life.

Low Cost Not a Handicap

The first handicap Mr. Monks found in establishing a school on a new plan was — paradoxically — to persuade parents that a school with a reasonable tuition was not a second-rate school. Mr. Monks is a graduate of St. Marks, Harvard and the Episcopal Theological College and has done postgraduate work at several universities including Oxford. He has a distinguished staff and a distinguished board of trustees headed by Dr. William Greenough Thayer.

The tuition is kept low not only by endowment but through the job system. Boys and masters, pulling together, do all the work except the cooking and laundry. Several schools provide jobs for needy boys and several operate on a modified job system, but Lenox is, I think, unique in arranging that masters and boys work shoulder to shoulder—not only as a financial expedient but, Mr. Monks feels, as a sound educational philosophy in strengthening the tie between student body and staff and in preventing boys—as frequently happens when they spend several years in a boarding school where everything is done for them—from acquiring an exaggerated sense of their own importance.

A Deeper Worth

The major aim of the school is to train boys to think wisely for themselves. It is essentially a college preparatory school and has graduates in leading eastern universities, but a school's deeper worth, Mr. Monks feels, is in helping a boy to know how to live. Examinations are not an end—only a hurdle to be taken in stride. Mr. Monks' favorite method of teaching is to ask, "What do you think?" On the library table, for the boys' choice, are magazines of which the Atlantic Monthly and the World Tomorrow are examples.

"New England boys are apt to have conventional minds," Mr. Monks says, "to open new fields of thought is a vital need in these changing times."

The interpretation of "Sacred Studies" is interesting at Lenox—a study of the life of Jesus as applied to present-day problems; social evils, civic responsibilities, relations between the sexes. If the boys are asked to discuss the justice of a higher income tax, Mr. Monks warns them that they cannot consider themselves thinkers unless they are able to detach their opinions from their personal interests—perhaps to advocate a higher tax which they themselves must pay.

Visit Lenox and you will find boys sweeping out halls in the main building. You may find Mr. Monks in a tree trimming off a limb. One boy may be cleaning the recreation room attached to Clipstone Grange, the Monks' charming home—an enormous book-lined, wide-fireplaced room, exclusively for the use of the boys.

Stay for lunch and you will find a wide-windowed dining room full of bare, polished tables—all small tables—each with flowers in the center, each laden with delicious food. Lads who serve, eat with their mates and quickly change plates between courses. There is good conversation. At Mr. Monks' table you may find him engaged with his nearest neighbor in a profound question.

"Sir, I think the Bible can be interpreted any way you want, sir—like Greek philosophy, sir. That's why it's been so taken advantage of, sir."

"Well?"

"The clergy have taken great advantage of it, sir."

Mr. Monks—who does not wear his clerical collar—chuckles.

Two boys in school sweaters are discussing a phase of intercollegiate football.

"I do not like to see a big college put in its second string when it's playing a small college. Each squad ought to have the same number of guys."

"The small colleges make their dough playing the big colleges. The small colleges have to stand it."

"But gee-whiz, it's not fair."

After lunch the boys who are to wash dishes disappear into the vast butler's pantry and slip unconcernedly into long gingham aprons.

You carry from Lenox an impression of a growing plant—not an elaborate one—but the boys seem to like its plainness. The endowment has gone into scholarships and not Oriental rugs.

L. H.

Special Training For House Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

TRAINING for "mothers" in institutional homes for children, undertaken by the Child Welfare League of America, Inc., has been tried successfully by nine homes in greater St. Louis. The plan is being extended to other cities.

Some 20,000 women caring for 150,000 children are engaged in this occupation in the United States, said Mr. H. W. Hopkirk of New York City, a staff representative of the welfare organization, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor.

Heretofore, according to Mr. Hopkirk, virtually nothing has been done to train either the women already engaged in such work or to prepare those who are seeking employment of this character.

Twenty-five house mothers were enrolled in this pioneer institute, whose sessions were held in the Masonic Home of Missouri. The instruction was directed by a different specialist in institutional child training and care each week. The leader for the first week was Prof. Oscar B. Markey, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, who dealt with the behavior of children who reside in homes, and his experience with children under the care of social agencies.

The second week's leader, Miss Elsa Ueland, president of Carson College for Orphan Girls, Flourtown, Penna., who was formerly connected with the public school system in Gary, Ind., stressed the need for house mothers to appreciate the educative situations which can make institutional work with children of great benefit to society from an educational standpoint. During this part of the institute it was brought out that house mothers have it in their power to enrich the lives of children under their care and thus put an end to the too prevalent tendencies to routinize and institutionalize life in homes.

Mr. Hopkirk, who represents the league in the elevation of living standards in the 1500 institutions for dependent children in the United States, led the institute during its third week with discussions of institution administration and social case work. Contrasting the influences which have made many institutions for children in part obsolete and the influences which are making those which are modern institutions extremely valuable instruments of social service, Mr. Hopkirk described the functions of children's institutions in a modern program of social work.

Pointing out that in the early days of training for school teachers virtually all the instruction was provided by means of institutes, Mr. Hopkirk said the time would doubtless come when institutes for house mothers would be common and that eventually they would probably give way to professional training in universities and other educational centers.

A second institute has already been arranged for the month of January, 1934, to be held at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, in Xenia, Ohio.

Talkies for College Use

Prominent People Brought Before Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens, Ohio

OHIO UNIVERSITY is employing a standard, portable, talking-motion-picture outfit for several purposes. The apparatus, secured last summer, promises to be one of the most valuable aids to education used in recent years, says Dr. L. M. Heil, professor of electrical engineering and physics, in introducing the "talkie" to classroom use on the campus.

In addition to supplementing instruction at Ohio University, the sound-picture equipment is available for entertainment and instruction in clubs and student organizations. Students received with enthusiasm the performance of the sound-on-film machine in a student convocation program recently. As the apparatus uses standard size film, any pictures shown in commercial theaters can be brought to the campus if desired.

Classes in several departments have had their work enriched by the showing of talking motion pictures. Teachers in a number of other courses of instruction are seeking use of the equipment before the present semester ends. The projectors enable a continuous performance in classroom or auditorium, while the light weight of the amplifier and speaker afford quick transportation and set-up in any building.

Wide Range

Lending reality to a situation, the talkie has proved of value to the humanities and to the sciences. A wide range of topics and discussions is opened by using visual instruction aids, instructors are saying. Concrete examples of objects studied can be projected on the screen. Foreign language instructors demonstrate to their students proper pronunciation and movements of vocal organs.

Faculty members expect to employ foreign pictures to enable students to study customs and native habits. "No amount of classroom instruction can supplant the vivid impressions supplied by the talking picture," Dr. Heil remarked.

"Perhaps one of the most important contributions of the talking picture is the ability to bring the most prominent people of all fields before a maximum number of students. A permanent record of their characteristics, their ways of thinking, and their ways of speaking can be preserved.

"The field of science is finding talking pictures particularly useful," Dr. Heil continued. "Animate drawings, stops, close-ups, and other photographic devices, together with a lecture or with sound effects, combine to make possible the presentation of classroom material in a most effective fashion. In preparing the lecture for the film recording choice of words, balance of emphasis, and the sequence of discussion are all carefully studied to gain the maximum value.

Often classes show the films more than once. They are shown before the lecture as a preview, shown with detailed study, and then repeated as review. Much value has been attached to the work of the films in survey courses where the general background of a subject is desired. Films in virtually every field can now be secured.

The Harvard Test

In referring to the adoption of talking motion pictures for classroom use, the Ohio instructor reviewed a recent test by Harvard University in which a survey of the grades of approximately 2000 students was made. Half of the students had the opportunity of visual aid and half did not. The grades of those having talking pictures supplementing the work of the instructor were 25 per cent higher than those of the other group.

In addition to using the equipment for visual instruction and entertainment, instructors in electrical engineering and physics are preparing lectures on the mechanism and operation of the talkie machine. The Ohio University department of engineering also owns sound-on-disk equipment.

"The more conservative might argue that the use of talking pictures in the classroom would be the signal for students to sit back and take it easy," Dr. Heil said. Although a number of the films now available are better for out-of-classroom use, pictures used in classrooms for an express purpose tend to produce more interest, a more comprehensive view of the field, and more vivid impressions of phenomena in the subject.

A Course in Temperance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Kan.

SPECIAL temperance training is being given this year to more than 12,000 young people of Kansas City enrolled in the Week Day Church Schools, which convene each Wednesday. The Week Day Church School movement, which originated in Gary, Ind., in 1913, has been carried on in Kansas City for 11 years. Public school officials are in full accord and assist in every possible way.

On School Time

At stated hours the children are dismissed from the public schools to attend the particular Church School designated by the parents. Children from the third and fourth grades leave the public school every Wednesday morning at 9, returning at 10:30. The first and second grades leave at 10:30 and go from the churches directly to their homes an hour later. At 1:15 the fifth and sixth grades are dismissed from the public school, returning at 2:45, at which time the seventh and eighth grade pupils go to the church. The junior high school classes are cared for, not on released time, but on their own time, after school is dismissed in the afternoon.

Each Church Responsible

Seventeen different denominations participate in the movement, each church being individually responsible for its own school, except in those cases where several churches unite to conduct one interdenominational school. The curriculum is uniform but not binding, each school or denomination being free to add or substitute as it considers best for its individual work. There is a uniform system of grading. In the public library is a shelf devoted to this work, providing centralized reference material.

Supervised by Council

All schools are under the direct supervision of an advisory council which employs a director of religious education to act as consulting supervisor throughout the year. The rapid growth of these schools has developed the need for trained teachers—hence the necessity of establishing a leadership-training school which is held each winter. Here lessons for a given period are discussed, expressional activities are suggested and demonstrated, music to be used is explained by a specialist, and round-table discussions are conducted. This year several able leaders in temperance work were brought before the groups of teachers to demonstrate temperance teaching and provide written material on the subject. As a result, some very effective instruction along this line is given in the church schools. Church leaders here feel that it is essential to emphasize the education of today's youth into a temperate citizenry for tomorrow.

Bibles Dusted Off

Mrs. Ethel D. Higby, director of the Week Day Church Schools in Kansas City, in enumerating their advantages said: "The movement creates a coöperative spirit among the churches not felt in any other phase of religious-educational work. It provides the elements needed to form a complete education. It reaches scores of unchurched homes. By having a council and director of religious education, it forms a tie between the Church School and the public school. Public school teachers testify to the fact that disciplinary problems are being solved through the lessons taught in the Week Day Church School. Many families have been impelled to renew their interest in the church, and Bibles which had been stored away for years have again been put into use. During one year alone, 1235 new members were added to the Sunday Schools in the city and 845 children became members of churches."

The Art of Inattention

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HOW often do we hear, from parents or teachers, the injunction, "Pay attention"! It is a command too rarely heeded: and I have sometimes thought the reason is that it is inaccurately expressed. The right phrase ought to be the exact opposite, "Be INattentive." For what is the matter with the boy is not that he is not attending, but that he is attending to too many things. He is watching that fly on the ceiling, listening to that motor-car outside, smiling at the master's little ways—all more or less simultaneously. How can he, with a mind so open to impressions, concentrate on the work? But let him pay no heed to them, and the Latin or algebra has a chance.

It is the man who can be thus inattentive that really makes his mark in the world. Newton, insensible to the noises around him, revolutionizes natural science; Mozart, writing his music in the nursery, amid romping children, created immortal harmonies. I know a man at the university who was entirely indifferent, when at his studies, to distractions which would have been unendurable to anybody else. For a wager, some undergraduates "ragged" his room while he was reading; and he never knew it. He was head of his year in the examinations. Dr. Johnson, when futile chatter was going on around him, "withdrew his attention, and thought of Tom Thumb." I am convinced that those thoughts were the profoundest ever devoted to that fascinating theme; it is a thousand pities they have not been recorded.

Those Who Win

The same is the case with games; those who can ignore outside disturbances win. There is a story of a very famous woman golfer. As she was "addressing" the ball there came a terrific thunder-clap. Someone spoke to her about it after she had made the stroke. "Was there one?" was her reply. No wonder she became champion.

I think, if the teacher would inculcate inattention a little more freely, the results of his labors would be better; even though some of the pupils might misunderstand, and pay inattention to him. The lesson is surely not hard to learn. Who has not seen people reading detective novels in trains, when one would have thought the noise would put concentration quite out of the question? Who has not seen boys in school so completely absorbed in thinking about a coming football match that even the master's eloquence has passed them by entirely unnoticed? Nay, it is probable that we have all, in a measure, learned the art.

If Our Statesmen

What if our statesmen became inattentive to popularity and unpopularity, to minor issues of all kinds, to their own interests, to everything in fact but getting the world out of trouble? The idea is so stupendous that if I attend to it I shall be in danger of thinking of nothing besides.

E. E. K.

A Private School Looks To Forest for Support

Auburndale, Mass.

In these times, the authorities at Lasell Junior College find it difficult to balance their budget, as do the directors of many other private schools. But at Lasell they have reason to believe that it will not be ever thus, and their optimism is based on something quite substantial—a forest, no less.

About a decade ago a Vermont farmer's daughter decided she wished to attend Lasell. The farmer wasn't rich, despite the fact that he owned acres upon acres of land. In order that his daughter might have the schooling on which she had set her heart, he made a dicker with the Lasell authorities. So many acres in exchange for so much education. Then and there was started what has come to be known as the Lasell Forests. They started with 1100 acres in Barnard, Vt., and now include other tracts bought by the college in Stockbridge and Bristol. The college now possesses more than 2500 acres on which it has planted 1,500,000 trees, mostly evergreens, since 1925. Eventually—it won't be long at the rate those trees are growing—Lasell is going to rejoice over a substantial income from its forests. And then its budgetary worries will diminish to somewhere near the vanishing point.

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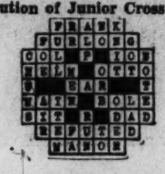
Solution of Junior Cross-Word



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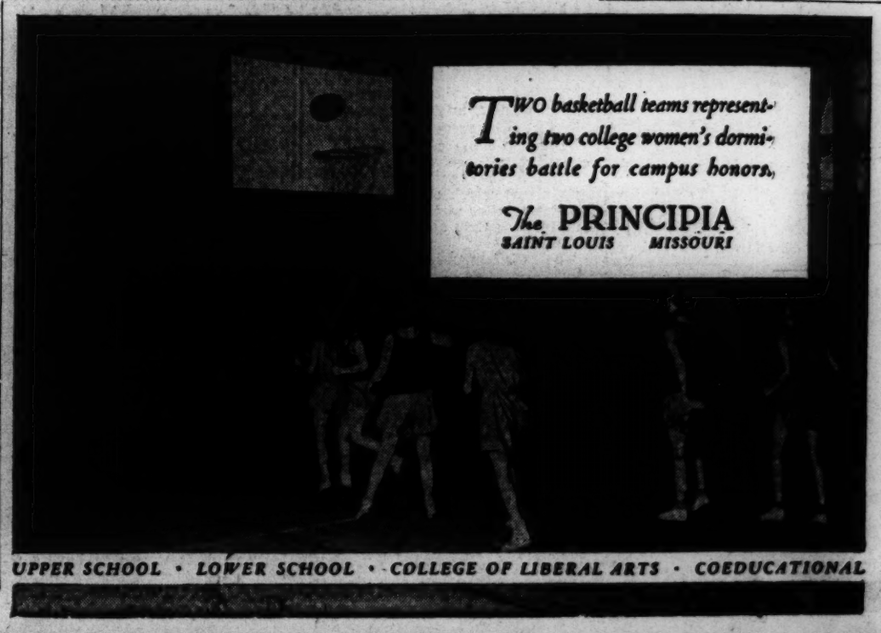
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Home Building and Gardening

We Bought An Old House

For Real Thrills

By HAYDN S. PEARSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME persons prefer a round-the-world dirigible trip. Others hold for choosing a luncheon spot on a motor tour. For sustained, high-pitched excitement, however, I recommend the buying of an old house. Preferably an 158-year-old Cape Codder. If a husband and wife buy it, both should have definite ideas as to the remodeling.

There are important points to consider. The sills should be decayed enough so that the floors are warped. The windows should stick stubbornly, and the roof should leak in 17 places. The fireplaces should be a sorry sight because some ruthless auctioneer wrenched out the old cranes. The Dutch ovens should have several mice nests; hornets' nests should be sprinkled plentifully about.

The ceilings ought to be black with the grime of years, and the plaster should be ready to fall. This gives the local plasterer quite a bit of work. (I've never known an amateur jack-of-all-trades to attempt a ceiling. I've plastered walls, but I'll never try a ceiling again. One orbit still looks upward at a jaundiced angle because I tried to plaster a ceiling, and the junction in the vertibral column at the base of the neck is definitely set in a new angle).

The door steps, front, should be so weak that when the piano is moved in they break; the moving men should bump their shins, and rather grimly toss around Aunt Agatha's Boston rocker.

Ah, Yes, the Pump

The pump—ah, yes, the pump—should give no indication of knowing its duty. After a few minutes of frantic exertion, one's wife should helpfully suggest that when she visited her grandfather's farm years ago she saw him pour water down the pump as he worked the handle.

Perversely, as soon as water is poured into the pump water comes forth. I remember a college professor who was always saying that we got out of this world just what we put into it. It seemed sort of silly at first to pour water into a pump—like carrying fish to Gloucester. But nothing which is practical is silly, so if the pump demands a drink before working, a drink it shall have.

Never buy an old house unless the windows are in bad shape. The putty should be off, the paint should be flaky, and the corner joints wiggly. This means that hours of fussy, patience-testing labor can be expended profitably.

There are, of course, a number of things which should happen in connection with the windows. To get the windows out it is necessary to pry off the strips which hold them in place. These strips should be dry and brittle enough so that in taking out 14 windows, you will break seven strips. However, the strips can be nailed back, and the cracks filled with wood cement. Until one has fixed up an old Cape Cod house, he does not appreciate all that technical science has done to permit man to cover his tracks.

If one's wife has painted the woodwork on the casings, it is both practical and expected that the husband, in taking out the windows, should gouge off certain places. I once read that it is the little excitements and expected happenings which give zest and ardor to one's course. From personal experience, I estimate that excitement and unexpected happenings in this family have increased 99.44 per cent since the day we saw the little house with the "For Sale" sign.

Naturally, every door in the house should bind. There is no finer character-building calisthenic in the world of sports than taking off an old door, planing the bottom and top, and then putting the door back on those doo-dad, jack-in-the-pulpit hinges to see if it works. It never does, of course, until it has been taken off and put on a number of times. One door a day is an ample dose after the first flush of rehabilitation fervor has subsided.

A Fresh Set of Joys

Painting and papering bring joys of their own. Painting isn't so bad if the planning is carefully done. You can usually paint out the mistakes of one color with another. But there is always the chance of getting white paint on the black "H and L" hinges and on the door latches.

Hanging the wall paper provides a singular opportunity for husband and wife to coöperate. To be specific, the precious opportunity starts in the store, when a suave salesman caters to the wife's ideas. That opportunity for coöperation passes, and the paper is bought.

Two boards are put across the tops of two barrels; the paper is cut in strips of what you think is the right length. (One's wife suggests that an inch extra be allowed. Then this can be trimmed off at the baseboard. Naturally this suggestion has been scornfully declined! A good workman never makes mistakes on purpose!)

The paste is applied, the paper is folded in a professional manner. With considerable dignity the stepladder is mounted. The paper is put on and smoothed down with what one considers professional nonchalance. One's wife meanwhile pulls the paper down, and smooths the lower half. She steps back with that before-mentioned peculiar smile. You dismount hastily. The paper is three-fourths of an inch short! "Thank goodness, we started on a bedroom instead of a living room," she remarks. In this situation there seems to be nothing for a man to say.

The sills and floor timbers have decayed in spots, and consequently the floors have an up and down effect. The local contractor says it would damage the frame of the house to make the floors level. So you go out in the woods and cut maple posts to use as strengtheners. The sills and timbers may be raised about one-half inch without damage. To do this we employ a mechanical fiend of power known as a "jack." Theoretically one sets the jack on a level hard surface, puts a four-by-four timber from the top of the jack to the sill, then with an iron bar turns the jack upward, lifting the sill. Then one puts in place the new post.

Theory and practice differ. As you set up the four-by-four and try to hold it in place with one hand while you try to handle the iron screw bar with the other, it loses its equilibrium. Instead of falling away from you, the timber falls toward you. Nine times in ten it hits your shoulder with a vigor that seems vindictive; the tenth time it will make a bull's-eye on the exact center of the top of the head.

Eventually one's wife holds the timber on top of the jack as you screw it up. As a bit of pressure is applied, the contraption buckles. The jack and the timber fall. This is the perfect moment for one's wife to observe that it would be wise to hire Mr. Alvah Wood. (He does the repair carpentering of the community, while his brother Charlie does painting and papering.)

An old Cape Cod house under an ancient, spreading elm means perennial borders. As one reads the intriguing articles in the magazines and papers, it seems so easy. The old-fashioned flowers of grandmother's time seem to inspire adjectives of poignancy. There are fascinating pictures which rouse one's ambition.

I wonder if the men and women who write the "how" articles on gardening ever work in dirt as well as on paper! The man who wrote the artcle we follow, "Building a Perennial Border," ought to make one himself! He'd never write those directions again.

Dig out to a depth of two feet! If you've never dug a trench 64 feet, five and one-eighth inches long by four feet wide, you don't realize what a task the Panama Canal was! Then after a layer of dressing has been thrown in, you shovel back the top foot of earth. Seems so sort of futile to dig out earth and then throw it back!

We Like It, Too

So we have our farm at last. We have looked at scores of old houses, raised false hopes in the hearts of scores of too-optimistic real estate men, and burned gasoline enough to bring back prosperity. We have 16 acres, a six-room-with-ell house, 14 grape vines, 10 apple trees, three cherry trees, one plum tree, four pear trees, raspberries, rhubarb and asparagus.

And after traveling hundreds of miles in Vermont, New Hampshire and southern Maine, we found our farm at a ridiculously low price, only 35 miles away.

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dressing Up the House for Christmas

At This Season a Stroll Along Residential Streets Is a Special Delight

The doorways shown here are typical of those seen along many an elm-lined street of New England towns, and can be duplicated in other parts of the country. Beauty and dignity of line, combined with grace of decoration, speak Christmas greeting to the stranger and welcome to the invited guest. Another pretty custom, gaining in popularity, is the decorating of outdoor spruces and other foundation planting with white tinsel and tiny Christmas tree lights. Flower boxes are not allowed to go empty, but add to the graciousness by holding bunches of evergreen—not just for the holidays but for an entire winter.

Hobbies and Hints

Yellow and Blue Perennials

San Ysidro, Calif.

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

The letter from Mr. E. S. D. of Lachine, Quebec, interested me very much. The pompon dahlias have been our favorites for several years, and I agree with him that Glow is a fine specimen. Gruss Aus Wein, crushed strawberry in color, is very pleasing and Aimee is a beautiful flower, much more attractive than its description, "tiny bronze flower on strong erect stem," would indicate.

I have noticed that some of the contributors have written about color combinations in the garden. Here is one of yellow and blue perennials. Plant Coreopsis (yellow) and Cynoglossum (blue Chinese Forget-me-not) and if you like add blue Salvia. In my garden the first two bloomed together, then the former being cut back, it bloomed again later and at the same time as the Salvia. Next season I am planning to add some plants of Cynoglossum linifolium (a white annual) to this border.

Like so many gardeners I like to try something new each year and this year have planted Tritonias. These bulbs are from South Africa and are related to the freesias and are said to be of even easier culture. Those I have planted are T. crocata (tomato red), Prince of Orange and Salmon King. They may be planted from August to November and bloom in early spring.

(Mrs.) M. P. H.

A Scrapbook Worth Making

Eugene, Ore.

Dear Friends of the Garden:

A few days ago I had such a happy time that I want to share the experience with others.

For a year or more I have been clipping articles from our Garden Page that I would like to refer to again for information for our garden. Just a box of clippings are not of much value so I decided to make a scrapbook. From the meat counter of a grocery store for 3 cents I got enough wrapping paper to make a 24-page book 9 in. by 12 in. With a large darning needle and red cord string I sewed the pages together making three holes. For the front cover I used a colored cover from a seed catalogue showing a rock garden. The first inside page contains garden poems, garden club notes, and several other clippings of restful reading. Next comes the section on garden tools, then birds, evergreens, pruning, hotbed, annuals, perennials, shrubs, house plants, pool and rockery, bulbs, compost, and the last page contains illustrations and pictures of an article from the Antique Page "Dunhuntun, the End of a Quest." Between the sections one should have several blank pages for additional clippings. Besides those from the Monitor, clippings have been taken from seed catalogues as well as pictures. Also I am putting in snapshots of our own garden.

I enjoy every page of The Christian Science Monitor and am most grateful for this channel of Love.

(Mrs.) N. H. P.

Come Into This "Back Yard"

Portland, Ore.

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the many helpful and interesting articles appearing in the Monitor regarding gardens and pools, and especially the two articles entitled, "If I Had a Small Back Yard," and "Our Small Back Yard." We also have a "small back yard" which I would like to share with Monitor readers.

Our "little" big brick home takes up the greater part of the lot, leaving a small irregular plot which we have made into a very lovely garden. Here flowers bloom from early April until late November and we are able to share many lovely bouquets with our neighbors and friends.

My husband, with the help of a relative, made a small pool, heart shaped, with a fountain in the center. In the pool we have water iris, cattails and pink and white pond lilies. The lilies have bloomed profusely and one plant had as many as seven blooms at one time.

My daughter bought five goldfish, and many tiny fish came, so that when we took them out last fall, we found our first family had increased to 40. We also have a tiny turtle, a very shy little fellow, who loves to sun himself on the lily pads ,but hides immediately when a step approaches. We call him Nicodemus and he is now nearly two years old. Last fall we had an aquarium built, and enjoyed watching the fish and little Nicodemus, which we had placed in our sunroom.

At the back of the pool we have a large clump of ribbon grass, sweet williams and nasturtiums, which seed themselves each year, and from which the many shades of yellow and orange are reflected in the pool. Around the pool we have planted pansies, lantana, ageratum, mignonette, heliotrope, verbena and pink and blue forget-me-nots. These flowers bloom the entire summer, and I wish here to express my appreciation for an article regarding the care of pansies, for our pansies this year are much hardier and larger than ever before.

We have room for just one tree in "our small backyard," and this is a lovely peach tree, which has supplied us with an abundance of fruit the past five years. In a small corner under the tree, where it is very shady, we have lovely flowering begonias, fuchsias, pinks, African marigold, the large pompon type.

Along one side of the yard we have several choice rose bushes, two lovely white peonies, and here we plant our gladiolus, tigridia and many small plants. We have room for a small round table, with an umbrella in the center, and three or four chairs, and enjoy many picnic lunches here throughout the summer. We have also added a light above the pool, the lantern type, and it looks very pretty when it is lighted.

My husband, who is a great lover of flowers, likes to experiment with different seeds and plants, and spends every moment of his leisure time working in the garden.

Our front yard is also quite small, but with care and time we have made it very attractive. On the parking, we have two lovely silver maple trees. These we had wired and have a small light in each tree, and at night they have the appearance of moonlight shining through the silver and green leaves.

We have a border of pink petunias from the walk to the porch and they attract the bees and butterflies and humming birds. Each year we have tried different borders, but the petunias are so lovely, I think we shall put them in again next year.

Among the shrubs in front of the porch and living-room we have lovely zinnias of all the rich autumn shades, and here later we transplant our chrysanthemums.

Our garden supplies us with cut flowers the entire summer, so that we feel well repaid for the time we spend upon it.

I have made a scrapbook from the many helpful articles appearing on this page, which I have shared with others. Thank you, dear friends, for your interesting and helpful articles and letters. (Mrs.) E. Y. A.

Do You Know the Christmas Plants?

By KENNETH STALCUP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT would Christmas be without mistletoe, holly and the evergreens? And yet, in addition to those gay reminders of one of the happiest times of the year, there are many other Christmas plants which are worth knowing not only for what they represent but because they are beautiful and cheerful.

The Christmas-rose has dark, leathery foliage that stays green the year round, and its waxy blossoms thrive with snow and ice around them. No one knows in whose garden it was first planted to be a delight to its owners, but gradually from its rocky home in the mountains it was carried into central and southern Europe and into English gardens. It is not grown very much in the United States but could be because it can live through severe winters.

The poinsettia is another brilliant flower that has been finding a place in the hearts of the people during this holiday season. When it is in its real home it sends out a ruddy glow in the gloom of a swampy jungle, and it becomes as tall as a small tree or a high shrub. In warm climates it grows in the lawn or garden without much attention, but in cold climates it is cherished as a house plant.

The appropriate Christmas colors of the poinsettia, scarlet and green, are not the only reason that it is prised so highly. Like the Flowering Dogwood, it is unique in having a blossom that is not a blossom at all. It is just another of nature's little tricks in which it has made leaves appear to be the petals of the flower. The queer green and yellowish knobs in the center are the blossoms, and the whorl of scarlet is there to call attention to them. The red leaves, some long and some short, make up the graceful rosette that looks like a blossom.

Besides its unusual leaf "flowers," the poinsettia has another trait that passes unnoticed by ordinary folks. Certain insects are the only ones that know the secret. Among those flower heads in the center of the rosette are cups of sparkling nectar rolls which tempt tiny creatures to visit the plant. The glistening nectar rolls out on the plant at blossoming time, and to most people it seems like drops of dew. In this the poinsettia resembles the cotton plant, the catalpa, the jewel weed and the passion flower, for on all of these plants from time to time can be seen a mysterious dew which has not come from the moisture of the air.

Many persons like the entire flower as a holiday ornament, but the cut flowers are almost as popular. Immediately after the stem is cut, it should be dipped into hot water for a minute or two before being placed in cold water. This seals the stems by preventing the moisture from escaping, and the flowers will keep fresh much longer.

In grandmother's time, both in America and in Europe, the plant that was most often treasured during the holidays was the Christmas Cactus. In the light and sunshine of grandmother's airy house, this plant often grew vigorously on a stand by the window. How carefully it was tended, and how eagerly its buds were watched for during the fall, for, to have a wealth of beautiful waxy blossoms of deep rose on a Christmas Cactus during December was an event.

The plant closely resembles an ordinary cactus with its fat, jointed leaves that look like the feet of a crab, and its blossoms growing at the ends of the odd-looking leaves. It is far from an ordinary cactus, and does not live in the desert. Its home is in Brazil, and there it is a companion of the aristocratic orchid, for both live high up in the branches of trees.

The Christmas Cactus, however, while it hangs from trees in large bunches, does not get its food from the tree. It belongs to a group of plants called air plants, or by the longer and more scientfic name of "epiphytes." Although they may get some nourishment from those plants which hang on the trees, their chief source of food is from the air. Since this habit makes the plant's supply of water very uncertain, it is provided with thick leaves like the desert cactus so that it can hold moisture for a long time.

Although it is an air plant, the Christmas Cactus quickly adapts itself to growing in a pot. The flat leaves will root very quickly in sand, and in a year or so they become large plants.

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The Home Forum

The Case For Anonymity

THE fact that seven out of the ten best-selling novels of the last month are the work of well-known writers rouses a suspicion, in at least one observer, that the general public is strictly conservative. The same fact is, of course, a testimony to the reputation of those writers; and this time, at any rate, it is a testimony to the good taste of the public.

Nevertheless, there is something a shade docile, something a little short of adventurous, about so often picking out from among the scores of new novels available those written by authors whose works are already familiar. It takes so little effort! What should we do, it is only possible to surmise, if books were all unsigned? What should we do if we lacked the author's name as a guide?

Someone will be sure to point out that there were three other novels on that list of ten best-sellers; that three of the most popular novels of the season were written by men or women hitherto unknown so far as the field of fiction is concerned.

Assuredly. There are three first novels in the number. Might there not have been more if we had not preferred to stand pat on what we were sure we liked?

Let us suppose that all books were published without signature — that "Anon." was the one and only, all-inclusive author. Freely admitting some obvious loss thereby to both writer and publisher, in personal prestige, incentive to ambition, and in what is known to business men as "good will," we want to know what advantages, if any, might accrue from a system of consistent anonymity.

* * *

The most patent advantage, it seems, would be that each book could then be judged wholly on its own merit. The reader, the reviewer, and the critic would bring to a new book no preconceived opinion about the author's work, either favorable or otherwise. A first novel and a twenty-first would stand the same chance of attention, for all writers would be unknown. Each book would be judged separately, not by comparison.

This arrangement would encourage new writers. Stop right there, some persons would say. We have too many writers already, they complain, and, instead of speeding up the creation of authors, we ought to divert the traffic into less crowded vocations like poultry-raising or cranberry-picking.

The trouble is, one never knows. We might be making a lagging cranberry-picker out of a potential literary genius.

As far as the author is concerned, there would certainly be some subjective advantages in keeping his identity hidden. When he has once put aside his hankering for seeing his name in print on the title-page of a book, he may well rejoice in the privacy that enables him to say what he will, in whatever fashion he desires. Suppose that he has always written amusing books, has long served as a general entertainer, but has cherished a secret passion to be serious. Like a comedian who has longed in vain for an opportunity to play Hamlet, he has turned out year after year his regular contribution to the world's merriment, and has kept the plot of his serious novel shut up in his desk. If he were anonymous, he could take his secretly beloved plot out of its hiding place and make a novel of it whenever he wanted to, without the slightest risk that disappointed readers would say: "But I thought that was going to be a *funny* book!"

Similarly, sophisticates could turn sentimental (they must long to at times)—creators of historical novels could rest from their research and write about their neighbors—an author who has felt under compulsion to produce at least one detective story annually could retire with relief to the Jamesian involutions of character-analysis that have haunted the sealed chambers of his imagination for years.

* * *

Oh, but you say, authors have been doing that kind of thing right along, under the veil of a pseudonym!

Very true. There are famous examples of such a Jekyll-and-Hyde life—to speak without disparagement. As "E. Barrington," for instance, Mrs. L. Adams Beck wrote biographical novels like *The Divine Lady* and *Glorious Apollo;* as Louis Moresby she wrote tales of adventure in far places—*The Treasure of Ho* and *The Perfume of the Rainbow;* meanwhile, under her own name, she was producing treatises on Eastern philosophy.

Mrs. Beck is only one of several novelists who have expressed dissimilar interests by creating dissimilar types of writing under different names.

Generally speaking, such writers, nowadays, do not keep their secret long. Someone—an energetic interviewer, an enthusiastic publicity manager, family friends, or even the author himself—lets the cat out of the bag. For a while the identity of S. S. Van Dine remained as much a mystery as his stories, but by this time everyone knows that Willard Huntington Wright, scholar, and S. S. Van Dine, author of popular "thrillers," are one.

Besides that, a pseudonym long used achieves personality and imposes upon the writer its own pattern, to which he generally conforms as long as he uses the name.

The real objection to anonymity, and the one that would be offered most urgently by publishers, no doubt, and by the public, too, is that almost everyone enjoys personalities. Writers of book news, editors of literary magazines, interviewers, lecturers on current literature, all find much of their material in the personality of the writers they are discussing. The public likes to see an author's picture, likes to know where an author lives, whether he is married or single, what his hobby is, and whether he dictates his material in a down-town office at regular office hours with a staff of clerical assistants, or gets up at five o'clock in the morning and scribbles by himself for three hours before the family is awake.

This simple yearning for the personal touch would necessarily go unappeased if books were never signed.

* * *

Yet, after all, would that be such a misfortune? In place of personality-hunting there might grow up a new parlor sport, that of guessing whether such-and-such novel was written by the author of this or that earlier one. Critics and reviewers would offer their deductions, or guesses, readers would divide themselves into passionate adherents of one theory or another, people would surmise and debate—and read the book in question—and the cause of current literature would be served.

That is to say, it *might* be so.

The public also must be considered. In promoting the cause of current literature, it is necessary never to lose sight of the public. How, please, someone asks, how are we going to know what to read if the author's name isn't on the books? Well, in a number of ways that we have always employed: from advertising, from book displays, from reviews, from the appearance of the books themselves, from book talk. Reviews, as has been said, would deal with each book as a separate entity and not as part of an author's whole output up to date. There would be no conscious or unconscious bias for or against a book, on account of the effect already produced by the author's other writings.

Centainly anonymity would make a difference in book titles. Prospective readers would have to depend so much upon the title to tell them what the book was like that writers would endeavor to choose titles that were really informative. Some titles in these days are less illuminating than concealing. Many of them are at least only allusive. In fact, an allusive title is quite the fashion. There might be, under the suggested new plan, a return to the old-fashioned title-page, which bore a subtitle several paragraphs in length summarizing the entire contents of the book, such as used to introduce the narratives and journals of two centuries ago. In those days readers could not very well help knowing what they were getting, even if they looked no further than the title-page. Good reason, too, for buying a book then was not a transaction to be entered upon blindly.

* *

With anonymity there would be this gain, that the book would be the thing. The protean "Anon." would express his multiform personality in his writings alone, and with this advantage: that behind his impenetrable mask he could say just what he wanted to say.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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"Cock of the North": From a Painting by Keith Henderson

Buildings Related To Their Settings

One might define an architectural masterpiece as a combination of a beautiful building and a beautiful setting. The Parthenon gains much of its striking beauty from the magnificent pedestal upon which it rests. Likewise the greatest charm of the austere and imposing Escorial is its setting. The palace, silhouetted against the barren desolation of the Castilian landscape, set so firmly upon those huge rocks, gives an effect of overpowering magnificence and yet of restraint. It was a stroke of genius on Philip II's part to have built it there. Louis XIV was no less inspired when he picked upon Versailles and Marly. . . .

The first thing, therefore, to note about Versailles, is its magnificent landscape. It was an extraordinary innovation in those days to combine nature with architecture, to enlist the collaboration of all the elements—water, fire, air, and earth. Ordinarily at Versailles one notes only the smooth terraces, the hedges of hornbeam, the "tiny yew trees set out in rows like onions," the geometrical pattern of the flower-beds—in short, one notes only the way in which nature is clipped, corrected, and tamed. But one fails to observe that this subjugation of nature to the artist's conception is done with the express purpose of carrying the eye by almost imperceptible stages from the actual bulk of the buildings to the large shapeless masses of trees and meadows on the horizon, to lead the eye gently from the artificial to the natural. First come the stone and marble buildings, next the symmetrically arranged shrubs and flowers, then the nobly coördinated mass of the large trees in the park, and finally the surging, disordered sea of tree tops and the limitless sky. At Versailles one is in a drawing room filled with the most delicate works of art—and yet one is in the midst of the woods. . . .

French gardeners in those days realized that the possibilities of their native landscape had never been exploited; that it offered advantages unequaled in either Spain or Italy. Foremost among these advantages was the abundance of water and trees. Anyone who has been for some time in the countries of southern Europe will be struck by the opulence of the French landscape. The Italian country place seems dry and barren compared with our châteaux. A traveller unaccustomed to the luxuries of the vegetation in northern countries is amazed by the sound of wind whispering through the leaves of vast, thick-grown forests and by the sight of countless gleaming streams. Not without real significance is the symbolic representation of our rivers and streams as pouring through an urn held by a sculptured figure. It took a man of the genius of Le Notre to merge buildings, rivers, and woods into an harmonious unit. He surrounded the masonry of the palaces with colonnades and amphitheaters of verdure and brought order to the sprouting twigs and myriad leaves of the trees; and, as a final stroke, he added the mystic touch of water—of bubbling, shimmering, gurgling streams and smooth unruffled pools that gathered up and reflected the glories of the heavens.—LOUIS BERTRAND in "Louis XIV," Translated by CLEVELAND B. CHASE. (New York: Longmans Green).

IT TAKES a Scottish artist to depict a Scottish scene. Mr. Keith Henderson is Scottish through and through; and, although he has traveled far in order to see the world, nothing gives him the same satisfaction as the storm-swept hills of the Hebrides with the setting sun bathing the long chain of the Outer Isles in golden light and turning the conical heights of Rhum and the hills of Skye into ruddy peaks of softened beauty.

At his solitary studio in Glen Nevis, Inverness-shire, Mr. Henderson and his wife have only the keeper and the keeper's family and a shepherd as neighbors, the nearest town being six miles distant.

After leaving Marlborough early in order to study art, and putting in a desultory period of work at the Slade School and afterward at the Grande Chaumière, Paris, Mr. Henderson came to the conclusion that he preferred to teach himself. Thereafter, he exhibited fairly regularly at the Royal Academy, and also at the New English Art Club. A few years ago he was elected to the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors.

His large picture, "Cock of the North," which was hung in the Royal Academy of 1933, was bought before the Private View Day by the Corporation of Manchester. It depicts the interior of a crofter's home, with the glow from a peat fire throwing its rosy light over the spellbound audience, and sending shadows moving oddly over the stone wall and earthen floor. The crofter women are warmly clad in homespun woolen garments and shawls—a bright display of green and red plaids and soft-toned cloth. The night is cold. One can fancy the wind moaning along the shore, where the sweep of the Atlantic waves is heard but a stone's throw from the croft itself. Within the deep cozy walls all is warmth and brightness, and here the young piper strides up and down and sends the music of the Highlands echoing round the little place.

We cannot tell whether he will presently break into a march, strathspey or reel, termed by the old veterans "tinkers' music"; or whether he aspires to the Ceol Mor, or Big Music, the finest forms of which were composed three or four hundred years ago. Very old, the true classical music of the big Highland pipe is usually played slowly, comprising a "Lament," a "Salute," or a "War Song." These fine melodies were taught in olden days at the famous Piping School in Skye—the school of the MacCrimmons at Borreraig, in the shadow of the old Castle of Dunvegan, to which pipers from all parts of the Highlands and even from Ireland came. So high was the standard maintained at the School that a period of seven years was considered necessary for the complete training of a pupil. Here the pipers were taught, among other traditional airs, "The Finger Lock," "The Gathering of Clan Chattan" and "Maol Doun," a plaintive refrain said to have been composed on the grief of a widow when her cow was lost on the moorland bogs. When playing, the performer marched slowly in time with the "theme"; and he stood still at each "variation," placing his right foot foremost at the first part and his left at the latter, from which we may gather that the young piper, with his rough, sandy colored hair, his green tunic and his great boots, is nearing the end of his performance. In another moment the cunning fingers will cease to move, the music will trail out of the croft and away to the hills. The magic spell will be broken.

The Wag-Tail

The early dew upon the lawn
Shone like the palest sapphire blue.
Tall hollyhocks of red and gold
Round the walled garden grew.
Beyond the wall a rhythmic silence bore
The sea's faint breathing to the sleeping shore.

One tiny occupant there was
Within the garden's sheltering wall:
Although he ran upon the grass,
I heard his footsteps not at all:
His head and tail perpetual motion made,
Of me he seemed indeed quite unafraid.

In livery of black and white,
He preened and strutted all alone,
Tiptoed and ran, then threw a glance,
A careless glance, when it was done:
"Good-day to you, good-day, good-day, good-day!
"The morning's business calls—I must away."

ERNEST C. MOSBY.

Der Weihnachtsgeist

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN man ernstlich zu ergründen sucht, warum die Vorbereitung für die Weihnachtsfeiertage mit so viel Umtrieb geschieht, wird man hinter den üblichen Gründen die Antwort finden, daß der Weihnachtsgeist über einen gekommen sei. Über den Weihnachtsgeist und die Notwendigkeit, ihn das ganze Jahr hindurch lebendig zu erhalten, ist schon viel geredet und geschrieben worden. Wünschen, daß man sich den Weihnachtsgeist das ganze Jahr hindurch bewahren möge, ist leicht genug; aber es tun ist zuweilen schwer. Wünschen, immer liebenswürdig zu sein, und diesen Wunsch im Leben verwirklichen ist zweierlei. Wird die wahre Weihnachtsbotschaft nicht verstanden, so kann mit dem Ende der Weihnachtszeit auch der schöne Weihnachtsgeist vorüber sein.

Mary Baker Eddy verstand die Bedeutung der Weihnachten und der Weihnachtsbotschaft an die Menschheit. Ihr Buch "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" enthält den Aufsatz „Die Bedeutung der Weihnachten", worin sie auf Seite 260 schreibt: „Die Grundlage der Weihnachten ist Liebe, die ihre Feinde liebt, Böses mit Gutem vergilt, Liebe, die langmütig und freundlich ist". Diesen wahren Weihnachtsgeist muß die Welt besser verstehen lernen.

Es ist herrlich zu beobachten, wieviel Gleichgültigkeit, Haß und Tadelsucht die Welt bei ihrem Weihnachtenfeiern ablegt und vergißt. Jedes Bemühen, andere zu erfreuen, ist gesegnet. Wie gut die Menschen doch wissen, daß die Sterblichen nach Liebe, Freundlichkeit und Barmherzigkeit hungern, und daß ohne diese Gaben niemand recht gesättigt ist! Diese Geschenke in Gestalt eines freundlichen Blicks, eines freundlichen Worts oder einer Gefälligkeit machen, wissen, daß unser Mitmensch ohne Rücksicht auf Rasse oder Glaubensbekenntnis in seiner wirklichen Wesenseinheit ein Kind Gottes ist, heißt Weihnachten wahrhaft feiern.

Was einem not tut, um Freude zu verwirklichen, wenn sie einem selber vielleicht fast ganz entschwunden scheint, ist, anderen zu helfen, das wahre Verständnis von Weihnachten zu erlangen. Eine junge Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft sah einst der Weihnachtszeit mit großem Kummer entgegen. Es schien ihr unmöglich, auch nur an Fröhlichkeit zu denken, weil eines ihrer Lieben nicht mehr bei ihr war. Da kam ihr der Engelgedanke: Warum nicht anderen helfen, so glücklich zu sein, wie du früher warst? Dankbaren Herzens folgte sie sofort der himmlichen Weisung, und sie machte nicht nur andere glücklich, sondern auch ihre Freude kehrte wieder und nahm eine reichere Bedeutung an, weil sie selbstische Vorstellungen aufgab und „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen" verwirklichte.

Das Beste an einer Gabe ist, daß die innere Bedeutung des Gebens an die Güte des großen Gebers alles Wirklichen, unseres Vater-Mutter-Gottes, erinnert. Was für ein unvergleichliches Beispiel hiefür ist die Erklärung: „Also hat Gott die Welt geliebt, daß er seinen eingebornen Sohn gab, auf daß alle, die an ihn glauben, nicht verloren werden, sondern das ewige Leben haben"! Zeigt uns diese wunderbare Gabe nicht die wahre Bedeutung von Weihnachten? Gottes geliebter Sohn veranschaulichte den Weihnachtsgeist in seinem Leben vollkommen, indem er seine Feinde liebte und „Böses mit Gutem vergalt". Seine „Liebe war langmütig und freundlich". Durch diese liebevolle Gesinnung bewies er der Menschheit, daß Leben ewig ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt die Bedeutung von Weihnachten durch eine klare Darlegung der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen. Verstehen lernen, daß Gott das unendliche, allmächtige, allgegenwärtige Gute ist, führt zur Entfaltung dessen, was Gott für den Menschen bereitet hat. Und den von Gott geschaffenen Menschen sehen, der geistig, vollkommen, unsterblich —Gott wesensgleich—ist, führt zur Anerkennung der dem Menschen von Gott verliehenen Gaben und zu neuen Anschauungen über den vollkommenen Geber. Was für vollkommene Weihnachten, diesen wahren Begriff vom Menschen im Denken zu hegen!

Wenn wir das wahre Wesen des Menschen erkennen und Gottes wahres Wesen sich uns entfaltet, kommen neue Mittel zur Bekundung des Guten zum Vorschein, und wir erkennen bisher nicht wahrgenommene Gelegenheiten zu geben. Man braucht nicht bis Weihnachten zu warten, um den Weihnachtsgeist zu erlangen. Und bei den üblichen Anzeichen des Herannahens der Weihnachten werden wir in uns feststellen, was wir an wirklich Wertvollem zu geben haben, an Dingen, die man nicht mit Geld kaufen kann: Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Frohsinn. Täglich kann man von seinem unbegrenzten Vorrat an guten Gedanken geben. Und man kann jederzeit allen Menschen eine liebevolle Gesinnung zeigen.

Weihnachten ist wahrlich immer da! Wie wir wissenschaftliches Geben verstehen lernen, bringt dieser Weihnachtsgeist täglich Segnungen. Und Weihnachten im Herzen haben heißt wahrlich den wahren Weihnachtsgeist haben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Winter Walk at Noon

The night was winter in his roughest mood,
The morning sharp and clear; but now at noon
Upon the southern side of the slant hills,
And where the woods fence off the northern blast,
The season smiles, resigning all its rage,
And has the warmth of May. The vault is blue
Without a cloud, and white without a speck
The dazzling splendour of the scene below.
Again the harmony comes o'er the vale,
And through the trees I view th' embattled tow'r
Whence all the music. I again perceive
The soothing influence of the wafted strains,
And settle in soft musings, as I tread
The walk still verdant under oaks and elms,
Whose outspread branches overarch the glade.
The roof, though movable through all its length,
As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed,
And, intercepting in their silent fall
The frequent flakes, has kept a path for me.
No noise is here, or none that hinders thought;
The redbreast warbles still, but is content
With slender notes and more than half suppress'd.
Pleased with his solitude, and flitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes
From many a twig the pendant drops of ice,
That tinkle in the wither'd leaves below.
Stillness, accompanied with sounds so soft,
Charms more than silence. Meditation here
May think down hours to moments.

—WILLIAM COWPER, in "The Task."

The Christmas Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ONE searches seriously to learn the reason for the much ado in preparation for Christmas holidays, underneath the usual reasons will be found the answer that the Christmas spirit is upon one! Much has been said and written about the Christmas spirit and the need for keeping it active the whole year through. Easy enough it is to wish to keep the Christmas spirit in one's heart all the year, but this sometimes seems difficult to do. It is one thing to desire to be always gracious, but quite another thing to live up to that desire. As the Christmas season passes the beautiful spirit of it may seem to slip away, unless the real message of Christmas is understood.

Mary Baker Eddy understood the meaning of Christmas and its message to mankind. An article on "The Significance of Christmas" appears in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." Therein, on page 260, Mrs. Eddy says, "The basis of Christmas is love loving its enemies, returning good for evil, love that 'suffereth long, and is kind.'" Of this true spirit of Christmas the world needs to learn more.

It is beautiful to see the world putting aside and forgetting much of its indifference, hatred, criticism, in its celebration of Christmas. Every effort to bring happiness to others is blessed. How well men know that it is for love and kindness and mercy that mortals are hungering, and that without them no one is well fed! To give of these gifts by means of a smile, a word or deed, to know that one's fellow man, no matter what his race or creed, is in his real identity a child of God, is truly to celebrate Christmas.

Perhaps when in one's own experience joy seems to be at low ebb, the thing one needs in order to realize joy, is to help others gain the true understanding of Christmas! One year a certain young student of Christian Science faced the Christmas holidays with a great sense of sorrow. It seemed impossible even to bear the thought of merriment because a loved one was no longer present. Then came the angel-thought: Why not help others to be as happy as you have been in the past? Quickly, with a grateful heart, she obeyed the heavenly directing. Not only were others made happy, but her own sense of happiness was renewed and took on richer meaning because selfish concepts gave way and, instead, "on earth peace, good will toward men" was realized.

The best part of a gift is the intrinsic meaning of giving, as a reminder of the goodness of the great Giver of all reality, our Father-Mother God. What an incomparable example of this is to be found in the statement, "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." This is a marvelous gift. Does it not show us the true meaning of Christmas? God's beloved Son exemplified perfectly the Christmas spirit as he went about loving his enemies, "returning good for evil." His was the "love that 'suffereth long, and is kind.'" Through this loving spirit he demonstrated to mankind that life is everlasting.

Christian Science explains the meaning of Christmas through a clear exposition of the truth about God and man. To learn that God is infinite, omnipotent, omnipresent good brings the unfoldment of what God has prepared for man. Then, to see the man of God's creating, who is spiritual, perfect, immortal—Godlike in nature—brings the acknowledgment of God's gifts to man and new views of the perfect Giver. What a perfect Christmas it is to have this true concept of man in thought!

When the true nature of man is recognized and God's true nature unfolds, new means for expressing good appear, and hitherto unseen opportunities for giving are recognized. No need to wait for the season called Christmas to gain the Christmas spirit! And the usual reminders of Christmas will bring an introspective checking of what one has of real value to give, things that money cannot buy—patience, kindness, good cheer. Daily one can give from his unlimited supply of good thoughts. And one can send out a loving spirit to all at all times.

Truly Christmas is ever here! As the lesson of scientific giving is learned, this spirit of Christmas brings the blessing of it daily. And to have Christmas in the heart is to have indeed the true Christmas spirit.

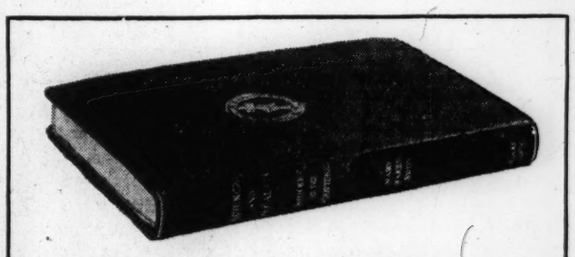
[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Artist's Joyous Achievement

Our function as artists begins and ends with giving of our measureless inner riches; whether what we give is received or not, by whom, or by how many, is no concern of ours. To be an artist at all is to know instinctively that it is more blessed to give than to be received.

"Looking at miles of painting and statuary," quaintly comments Henry Brewster in a letter from Rome, "I ask myself why all this labor, unless the good people enjoyed it. As soon as one fancies their having toiled with love and got up cheerfully in the morning for the day's work, their pictures and their statues become quite pleasant to look at; but if they were simply struggling to do something remarkable, they might just as profitably for themselves and for us have walked the treadmill. I think most reputations seem stolen after a while because they are not earned with enough joy." Keats did not make that mistake. "Praise or blame," he writes a friend, "has but a momentary effect on the man whose love of beauty in the abstract makes him a severe critic on his own works. My own domestic criticism has given me pain without comparison beyond what 'Blackwood' or the 'Quarterly' could possibly inflict; and also when I feel I am right no external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary reperception and ratification of what is fine. That which is creative must create itself. In Endymion I leaped headlong into the sea, and thereby have become better acquainted with the soundings, the quicksands, and the rocks, than if I had stayed upon the green shore, and piped a silly pipe, and took tea and comfortable advice. I was never afraid of failure; for I would sooner fail than not be among the greatest."

It is because Stevenson's strolling player De Vauversin, in the "Inland Voyage" is equally unafraid of failure that he is the very type of the true artist everywhere—so immersed in the joy that he has no thought for the reputation. "If anyone is a failure in the world," he asks his companions in the village café, "is it not I? I had an art in which I have done things well, and now it is closed against me. I must go about the country gathering coppers and singing nonsense. Do you think I regret my life? Not I! I have had moments when I have been applauded on the boards: I think nothing of that; but I have known in my own mind sometimes, when I had not a single clap from the whole house, that I had found a true intonation or an exact speaking gesture; and then, messieurs, I have known what pleasure was, and what it was to do a thing well, what it was to be an artist!" —From "Artistic Ideals," by DANIEL GREGORY MASON. (New York: Norton.)



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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Moves In Extremely Narrow Trading Groove

Slight Irregularity Noted in Late Dealings on New York Exchange

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Ruled by extreme dullness, stock prices slipped into a narrow trading groove today. All groups were featureless. Slight irregularity in quotations prevailed in late dealings.

U. S. Steel, Santa Fe and General Motors were steady, but National Distillers, Standard Oil of New Jersey and American Telephone were a shade lower.

Transfers approximately 1,000,000 shares.

The domestic gold rate held at yesterday's advanced figure of $34.06 an ounce, and the dollar rallied moderately in terms of leading foreign exchanges. Grains, cotton and other commodities were inclined to mark time, while bonds were quiet and mildly mixed.

Heaviness of various equities recently was attributed by some commission houses partly to profit tax selling as well as selling to establish losses. In the former category, it was said, there were traders and investors who have held stocks since the beginning of the upturn last spring. Many of these issues still show sizable profits. Quite a few of those who fear there may be a drastic increase in surtaxes next year are understood to have been liquidating their holdings, so that their profits will come in their 1933 returns.

Selling of Utilities

Although there has not been any unusual tax selling for either profits or losses reported, utility stocks were said by brokers to have been in the latter class during the last several days. The reason for the utility offerings, it was explained, was that the average for this group is now only about 5 points above the low of the year, and those who acquired these stocks in the summer are able to show some sizable declines.

Wall Street sentiment continued to display a moderately optimistic tinge, despite the intermittent selling flurries. The fact that the gold price-fixing policy, with its theoretical dollar depreciation results, has been somewhat obscured by news regarding improvement in business and industry throughout the nation was viewed as a hopeful factor by most market observers.

Some financial quarters were inclined to worry a bit over the forthcoming session of Congress, with federal regulation of stock and commodity exchanges a possibility. That the stock exchange and the New York State Attorney-General's office were investigating the gyrations of Atlas Tack, which dropped about 18 points in two days, it was felt, might furnish fresh fuel for congressional fires.

Bond Trend Uncertain

Bonds commanded a little better support in some parts of the list today, although the general trend remained uneven. Dealings in United States Governments were small and quotations moved narrowly. One series of the Treasury 3⅜s were up 5-32s of a point; other Treasurys were unchanged to 3-32s lower, and Libertys showed only negligible variation.

Trading interest was again limited over most of the corporate division. Prime and secondary issues represented in the group in which moderately higher levels were established included some loans of American Telephone, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, Western Union, Santa Fe Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, Nickel Plate, National Dairy Products and Gulf States Steel.

Slightly lower values accompanied light trading in certain obligations of Allegheny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Chicago & North Western, Detroit Edison, Pennsylvania Railroad, Shell Union Oil, Standard Oil of New York and Southern Railway.

The foreign sector also was without a definite price trend. The usually volatile French Government issues moved quietly within small limits while British loans showed a like absence of direction. Bonds of the Reich were higher in some instances. Japan, Italy and Poland issues ruled moderately above yesterday's finals. South Americans were irregular.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	17¾	19¾	Lafayette	7	10
City	18	20	Manhattan	22½	24½
Commercial	116	126	Public	20½	24
Fifth Av	890	980	Trade	20	25
First, N. Y	1150	1250	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	47¾	55	Fulton	220	270
Banca d' I	163	Guaranty	346	360	
Bk NY&T	285	325	Irving	13¼	16
Bronx	6	9	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	78	98	Law Tle&G	1½	3
Cn Hanover	113½	123	M'facturers	14⅝	17⅝
Chemical	30⅝	34	New York	78	85
County	30	40	Title Guar	8½	12
Empire	15¼	17¼	Unit States	1500	1850

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	25¾	27¾	Merchants	240	270
N Shawmut	17⅜	19	Second Nat	85	100

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2	4	Harris T&S	190	205
Cont Ill Bk	20	25	Northern Tr	270	290
First Nat	59	65			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	283	320	Home	18½	19
Am Alliance	13½	15	North River	15¾	18¾
Gt Americn	14⅜	16	Spgfld Fire	76	84
Hartford	38½	45	U S Fire	30¼	35

Globe & Rutgers Insurance

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Initial steps have been taken toward the reorganization of the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, coincident with the granting of a $3,500,000 loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was announced today. It is planned to amend the company's charter to permit the issuance of preferred stock which will be pledged as collateral for the federal loan. Additional new capital to the amount of $500,000 will be supplied by owners of the company through subscription to the common stock.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 19	Last Dec. 18
97	86	7	Abraham & S pf	10	90	90	90	
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1000	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	500	17½	16½	16⅝	17¾
12⅜	5½	..	Addressograph	300	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	5	4¾	4⅝	5½
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	400	99¾	99½	99½	99½
4	½		Airway Elec App	200	2	2	2	
33	11⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2200	32	31⅜	31⅜	31½
8¼	1¾	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	6½	6	6	6⅝
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
21	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
36	5	..	Alleghany Steel	200	17½	16	16	
149⅞	80¾	6‡	Allied Chem	2600	144	143	143	143¾
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	4	4	4	
47	18½	2	Amerada	800	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	16100	26⅞	24⅜	25	24½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	14½	13¾	13¾	14½
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	8⅞	8½	8½	9
64	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	50	50	50	53¼
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	91	90½	90½	
100½	49½	4	Am Can	4100	95	94⅛	94⅝	94⅝
134	113	7	Am Can pf	100	134⅜	134⅜	134¾	
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	25½	24½	24½	25
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	4	4	4	5
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1600	50⅞	49½	49½	50½
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2500	8⅝	7⅞	8	8¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	18⅜	18	18	18¾
35⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	13	12¾	12¾	13
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	10½	9¾	9⅞	11
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	7	7	7	7
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	30	30	30	30
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	300	6⅞	6½	6½	6¾
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	1000	35¾	35¾	35¾	38
15⅛	14¼	..	Am International	1800	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	
39½	3¼	..	Am Locomotive	600	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	49	49	49	48
5¼	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	3	3	3	
23⅜	3¼	..	Am Metal	2100	18½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
75⅞	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	200	73	73	73	
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
41½	7¼	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	600	14⅜	14	14	15⅛
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	600	12⅞	12½	12⅝	13½
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6500	14⅜	13½	13⅞	13½
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolliing Mill	2800	19	18¼	18¾	18½
47¾	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	100	36½	36½	36½	
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1½	¼	..	Am Ship & Com	600	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
36⅞	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	18	18	18	18
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5200	42¼	41	41⅜	41⅝
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	94½	94½	94½	
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	20½	19½	19½	20¼
85	27⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	80	65	62¾	65	63
74	21⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	49	49	49	48½
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	105	104¼	104¼	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9400	110⅞	110	110⅛	110½
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5½	5½	5½	4½
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	20	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
4⅜	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	200	18⅝	18	18¼	18¼
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	700	13	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	66½	63¼	63¾	64¼
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	6500	14	13½	13¾	13⅝
15½	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	9½	9	9	
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	500	19½	19	19	19½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	7	7	77	
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	2900	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1000	2⅜	2	2¼	2⅜
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	9200	60	56⅞	57	58¾
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30¼	6¾	.50	Asso Oil	30	30½	30½	30½	
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	4900	55¾	52⅝	54	53⅜
74¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	200	74	73	73	72⅞
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	40	39¼	39¼	39½
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	5900	15	14	14¼	14½
83¼	60	66	Atlas Powder pf	20	80½	80½	80½	81
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	2400	28⅛	28⅜	28¾	28½
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	700	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅝
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	9400	55⅞	52⅝	53⅝	55
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	300	7	7	7	
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5100	7¼	7	7	7

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3500	12	11⅜	11¾	11¾
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	37	37	37	37
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	6100	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	23½
39½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	24¼	24	24	24
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	39¼	38¾	39	38¾
24½	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	200	16	16	16	
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	3500	8¾	8	8¾	8⅝
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
15	8½	1½	Bendix Bl In Loan	300	14	13⅞	13⅞	14½
21¼	6⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	3300	16	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
33½	9	1	Best & Co	400	27	27	27	27¼
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	6100	35¼	34½	34⅞	34¾
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	400	61½	61	61	60¼
19¼	3⅞	..	Bl Kann & Sons	300	11	11	11	10⅝
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3500	52½	50⅜	52½	51¼
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	2100	20¾	20	20	20⅜
21⅝	5½	.25b	Borg Warner	1600	19½	19	19¼	19⅛
4⅞	¾	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14½	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	4200	11½	10⅜	11	11
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2600	32½	31¼	31⅞	30
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	76¼	76¼	76¼	75
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	
88½	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	64	64	64	64½
53⅜	28½	3	Brown Shoe	400	49⅞	48½	48½	50⅜
19⅜	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	800	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	25	25	25	25½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1400	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	500	2	2	2	2
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	900	1½	1½	1½	
8	6	..	Bush T Bldgs cts	20	7½	7½	7½	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2	2	2	2
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	700	26	25⅝	25⅞	26

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	20
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	600	26	25¼	25½	26
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3700	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	12¾
86¼	41	..	Case Thresh pf	3400	69½	68⅜	68⅝	68½
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	1300	23½	22¾	23½	23½
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	500	1½	1	1	1½
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	9200	42	40¾	41½	41¼
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	30½	30½	30½	30½
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3100	34	32¾	33⅜	33⅜
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	3¾	3¼	3½	
30¼	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	400	15	13	13	
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	400	33	32½	32½	32¾
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3300	39½	38⅜	39	38¼
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	3
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	4⅝	4½	4¼	4⅜
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2200	7¾	7	7¼	7⅜
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1200	7⅝	7	7¼	7½
12⅜	2¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3½	3	3	3¼
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	18	18	18	19
10½	2	..	Childs Company	500	6½	6½	6½	6¼
53⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	48300	50⅞	49¾	50¼	50⅛
7¼	2	..	Cities Ice & Fuel	400	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	130	66	66	66	67½
5¼	¾	..	City Stores A vt c	100	3½	3½	3½	
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	900	1	1	1	1
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2800	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¾
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P-pf	200	66½	66½	66½	67
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	500	19	19	19	18⅝
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4	4	4	4
54	13	..	Colo P & I pf	10	12	12	12	
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	29	29	29	30
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	19½	19½	19½	
10	4	..	Colo & So 2pf	10	18	18	18	
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	200	51½	51¼	51½	51⅞
71½	23¾	2	Columbian Carb	500	60	60	60	59½
19	4	..	Comm Credit	3100	18¼	17½	18⅛	17⅛
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	37	37	37	
25⅛	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	2000	24	24	24	
21	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	35½	35	35¼	34⅞
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	8200	32½	31½	31⅝	32
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	13200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1200	20¾	20	20	21
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	800	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	24½	23¾	23¾	24
8¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
64½	36½	3	Consol Gas	5700	37⅝	36⅞	37	37⅜
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	83¾	83	83½	83
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	12700	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cv pf	1400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	600	1	1	1	1
8	1	..	Container B	200	2	2	2	2
18½	3	..	Cont Baking A	800	7⅜	6¾	6¾	7½
13½	3⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	58	58	58	58½
78⅜	35¼	2½	Cont Can	2100	74½	74	74	74½
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
86¼	41	..	Cont Insurance	900	23¾	23	23¾	23
11½	1¼	..	Cont Motors	1300	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	5800	17⅛	16⅝	17	17
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2700	74	73½	73½	74½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	136½	136½	136½	
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	4	4	4	
39½	22	2½	Cream of Wheat	400	28	27½	27½	27¾
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	8	8	8	8
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	31	29½	30¾	31
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	4	3¾	4	3¾
11½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
8	1	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	19½	19½	19½	19½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	39	38½	38½	38½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	15	15	15	15¼
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	46	46	46	46
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	8300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
21	4½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	11	11	11	

—D—

5	1½	..	Debenhams	200	2½	1⅝	1⅝	
49	4¾	..	Deere & Co	3500	30	29½	29⅝	30
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	800	84½	84	84	84
48	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3200	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	24
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	300	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	59½	59½	59½	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	27½	27½	27½	
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	1300	32½	31⅞	33¼	32½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	400	14	13½	13⅝	13½
83⅝	32½	2‡	du Pont de Nem	16300	89½	87⅞	89	88⅝
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	1000	113½	113	113	113

—E—

10	1⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5	5	5	4¾
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	80¾	78¼	80¾	79
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	1700	13⅜	13	13½	13¼
5½	⅜	..	Eitingon-Schild	400	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	100	4	4	4	4
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2300	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
15⅞	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	300	10⅛	9½	10	9⅝
32⅝	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	9	8½	8½	9
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	45	45	45	44
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	400	¾	¾	¾	
8	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
47	13	..	Engineers PS 5pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
55	14¾	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	15	15	15	15¾
49⅞	13½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
13¾	6½	1	Equitable Off Bg	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	800	15	14¼	15	15¼
29⅛	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..

—F—

42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	60	35	34	35	38
11¾	⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	6 200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	7½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21	21	21	
9½	5	.25	Fifth Ave Bus	230	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
95	81	*81½	Filene'spf	10	85	85	85	
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	2700	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞
79¾	42	2½	First Nat Stores	400	54½	54	54	54½
18⅛	7⅛	..	Florsheim Shoe A	300	13¾	13	13¾	
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1500	14¼	14	14	13⅝
71	32½	..	Foster-Wheel pf	30	46	45½	45½	
26¼	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	400	14¼	13½	14¼	14
19	12	..	Fox Film A	1200	13⅞	13½	13½	14
49⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1500	43¾	43½	43½	43¼
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	20	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½

—G—

5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	3200	33½	33	33	33
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	500	16	15¾	16	15⅞
20⅞	11½	2	Gen Baking	700	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11¾
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	20	104½	104½	104½	
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30½	10½	.60	Gen Cable A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
39⅜	21	1.80	Gen Foods	3900	34¾	33¼	33⅞	34¾
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	700	¾

Financial: News and Comment

Reduce Payments On German Bonds Floated Abroad

Dr Schacht's Action Will Cut Transfers From 50 to 30 P. C.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 19—Germany in the first six months of 1934 will transfer in foreign currency only 30 per cent of interest charges on its foreign loans compared with 50 per cent as at present, according to a Reichsbank official announcement.

New arrangements authorize full interest and sinking fund payments on the Dawes 7 per cent loan of 1924 and the 5 per cent Young loan. On other foreign loans, only 30 per cent of the interest due will be transferred for payment in the currency in which the loan was issued.

All holders of German foreign bonds resident in Germany come under the same conditions.

Endangers Currency

The only reason for Germany's reduction in the transfer percentage, according to President Schacht's statement yesterday, is the inability of the country doing otherwise without gravely endangering its currency. In fact, if during the coming half year, additional exports are not forthcoming, it is very probable that Germany will entirely discontinue all transfers on foreign debts after June, 1934, he said.

Since representatives of foreign creditors who attended the Reichsbank conference here have no plenipotentiary power to speak for all creditors. Dr. Schacht declared the duty of determining the transfer regulations fell to the Reichsbank itself.

The international financial world is faced in the case of Germany with a problem for which no legislation now exists. Germany's attitude, from the point of view of the international creditor, is that of a bankrupt state. Since there exists no international court of bankruptcy, the creditor has nothing else to do than decide in the future to lend no money.

Dealing with concrete figures Dr. Schacht stated that 1,497,000,000 marks annually are required to meet the services on Germany's foreign debts. After accounting for other receipts from abroad, Germany required an export surplus of 977,000,000 marks or roughly 81,000,000 monthly. This has not been attained in foreign currency. None would be happier than the Reichsbank if world trade and German exports would make possible a higher transfer quota in the second half of 1934, he declared.

Denies Buying Back Bonds

Reports abroad that the Reichsbank currency reserves are being used to buy back German bonds was declared to be complete misapprehension. Any advantages gained by reduction in the burden of Germany's foreign debts through English, American or Japanese currency depreciation was outweighted by Germany's loss in foreign trade. Dr. Schacht concluded that the Reichsbank was asking for better relations between states in debt and trade questions which he hoped would produce freer international exchange of payment without artificial restrictions and currency controls.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Official circles said today the British Government was greatly displeased at what was described as "the unilateral action" of Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, regarding foreign payments on German bonds.

Although official circles noted that the Reichsbank action appeared to be primarily a matter of concern to the bondholders, it was intimated that some official government action might be taken later, although no decision on that subject has yet been made.

Crude Oil Output Has Moderate Gain

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 19 (AP)—Oklahoma's 48,000 barrel increase offset a slight drop in other fields and increased crude oil production of the United States last week from 2,390,888 to 2,413,578 barrels daily, the Oil & Gas Journal says. Federal allowable is 2,210,000 barrels.

Oklahoma's output rose from 501,525 to 549,965 barrels a day. The federal allocation is 457,000 barrels.

No Let-Up Seen in South American Gold Rush

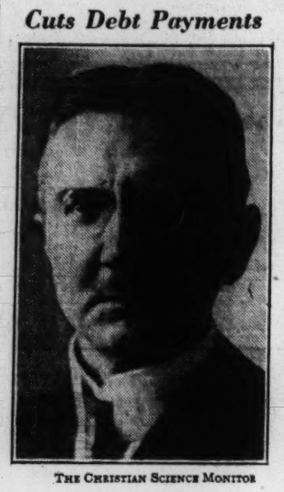
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 19—There is no decrease in the gold rush on the West Coast of South America as the present year nears its termination; if anything, the search for the precious metal has been intensified, government and private enterprise competing in all the republics on the western side of the Cordillera.

Family placer mining is encouraged, especially in Chile, Bolivia and Peru. It occupies the unemployed and sweeps valuable metal into the various central banks, which speedily convert it into the much-sought-after foreign draft, which means importation of vital necessities. Chile recently increased the paper peso premiums for the alluvial gold miners and doubled the subsidies to the concessionaries. Bolivia has increased its note issue on the basis of new supplies of "washed-gold."

On the seaside beach of Punillahue in the far South, en route to Patagonia, where fashionable summer visitors are only just beginning to bathe, a foreign consortium has installed modern gold-dredging machinery, extracting the precious metal under the very eyes of the seaside revelers.

Cuts Debt Payments



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht
President of the Reichsbank

Employment Has Decline for First Time Since March

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The first increase in unemployment and decrease in pay rolls since last March were recorded today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, for the October-November period.

The average decrease in employment for this period in the last 10 years has been 1.3 per cent but this year it was 3.5 per cent, while pay rolls dropped 6.2 per cent, compared with the 10-year average of 3.3. Miss Perkins said she could only attribute this more than seasonal decrease to the fact that both employment and pay rolls had been rising steadily during the previous seven months.

Approximately 287,000 persons lost their jobs in the industries studied while pay rolls were decreased by $9,000,000, Miss Perkins estimated.

At the same time she pointed out that the November report did not mean a "total eclipse for all industry." A number of important production-goods industries that have been out of balance and lagging in the summer months showed very marked gains in November. Among these she named steel and iron forging with a pickup of 4.8 per cent; agricultural implements 7.2 per cent; machine tools 6.7 per cent; engines and tractors, 5.5 per cent, and typewriters, 8 per cent. The most pronounced declines, Miss Perkins said, were in the seasonal industries. Thirty of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed reported increased employment.

Compared with November of last year employment was still 20.2 greater and pay rolls 30.3 per cent larger, according to the Labor Department's report. The decline places the estimated number of workers returned to employment in the industries covered by the department at approximately 2,500,000 since March, the Secretary said. The decrease in weekly disbursements in November brings the total estimated gain in weekly pay rolls since March to about $61,000,000.

In keeping with this increase of unemployment, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, announced that reports from 135 cities indicated that the number of relief cases increased 8 per cent between October and November, while total obligations incurred for relief from all public funds were reported to be 6 per cent greater in these cities.

Palestine Doubles Its Imports From The United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Palestine's purchases from the United States in 1932 rose to £520,450 from £257,370 in the preceding year, according to an announcement by Consul Cyril L. Thiel here recently. This was despite depreciation of 23 per cent in the value of the Palestine pound compared with the dollar.

The increase of United States imports compares with an expansion of 31 per cent in the total Palestine imports which amounted to £7,768,920 in 1932, against £5,940,000 in 1931.

While a considerable proportion of the increased imports from the United States was accounted for by purchases for the Iraq Petroleum Company in connection with the oil pipe line being laid from Mosul to Haifa and Tripoli, there was also a larger demand for practically all leading items, reflecting the generally favorable economic conditions in Palestine.

The principal items purchesed from the United States which showed an increased importation into Palestine were automobiles, tires and tubes, tractors, automotive parts and accessories, wheat flour, agricultural and other machinery, lubricating oil, leather for uppers and wood for furniture.

South African State Railways Show Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—An indication of South Africa's economic recovery is found in the fact that during the first six months of the current financial year the state railways and harbors, which up to the beginning of this year had been losing money for a considerable time, earned a net profit of £507,542. The audited accounts for operations during September showed a net profit of £191,162, the highest recorded for three years.

The extent of the profit is all the more noteworthy because railway expenditure has increased owing to the restoration of some of the cuts in salaries and wages and the repeal of certain other economy measures.

November Review Shows a Decline In Trade Activity

First Part of December Showing Resistance to the Down Trend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Further declines in production and trade were registered in November, although some indications of resistance to the downward movement became apparent in the first half of December, according to the current monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board issued today. Manufacturing employment fell off for the first time since March, because of seasonal curtailment of operations in several major industries, the report states.

"Public works construction again was the only important field of increased activity in the last six weeks," says the conference board. "Industrial production as a whole declined more than seasonally in November. Automobile output declined sharply in November, but production of next year's models began to be felt in the first half of December. Steel and iron production was contracted more than seasonally in November, but has reacted upward this month to date. Bituminous coal output was stepped up moderately."

Shipments Decline

Shipments of merchandise and miscellaneous commodities by rail declined .11 per cent in November as compared with October, and shipments of raw materials showed a similar decrease, continues the analysis. Department store sales fell off in dollar value almost 2 per cent during the month, but were roughly 2 per cent above the total in November of last year.

Department store prices advanced less than one half of 1 per cent in November, after moving up rapidly since April. The November average was 23.8 per cent above the level of April and 19 per cent above that of one year ago.

The cost of living in November showed the first decline since April. The drop of 0.3 per cent left the average for the month at a level of 9 per cent above the April low and 2.5 per cent above a year ago. A slight decline in food prices at retail in November, coupled with a fall in rents, is said to have more than offset slight gains in other items in the wage earner's budget of living costs.

Failures Increase

The number of commercial failures increased 2.6 per cent in November, to a total of 1237 reported by Dun & Bradstreet. Liabilities involved, totaling $25,353,000, fell off 17 per cent during the month after a sharp advance in October. The number of failures in November was 40 per cent under the total one year ago, while liabilities were 53 per cent below.

"Employment in the retail trade field showed the usual seasonal increase in November, and some gains in employment have resulted from extension of the public and civil works programs. On the other hand, however, employment in manufacturing industry in November showed the first monthly decline since March," according to a preliminary estimate by the National Industrial Conference Board." Decreased employment in several major industries more than offset gains in employment in others. Hourly earnings moved up slightly, but weekly earnings per employed worker declined measurably with a reduction in the length of the work week."

Railroads Begin To Place Orders For Equipment

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—What was described as the largest order for equipment which has been authorized in many years and the only major order of its kind to have been made since 1929 is disclosed through inquiries by the Van Sweringen railroads in the East for rolling stock worth $25,000,000.

The Chesapeake & Ohio, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis and the Erie are the companies for which inquiries were made concerning equipment.

The purchases will be financed by the Public Works Administration. The railroads will buy the equipment with the proceeds of 4 per cent 15-year equipment trust certificates sold to the Government.

New Uruguayan Highway Is Nearing Completion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The new cement highway which is being constructed between Montevideo and Colonia, Uru., is rapidly approaching completion, according to advices from the American consulate-general, made public by the Commerce Department. Colonia, it is pointed out, is just across the River Plate from Buenos Aires, and it is proposed to connect these two points by a frequent service of rapid ferries.

The distance from Montevideo to Colonia is 109 miles, of which approximately 66 miles are already paved with cement. Work is proceeding at the rate of about four miles a month, so that if no delays occur, the highway should be ready for traffic by April, 1934.

Once this paved road is completed, and supplemented by ferries, the report states, there will probably be heavy motor traffic between the capitals of Argentina and Uruguay.

At the present time, passenger traffic by steamer amounts to approximately 350,000 annually. In summer the traffic is principally from Argentina to Uruguay, but in the winter the current is reversed, although not as heavy.

Expert Asserts Further Fall Of Dollar Abroad Inevitable

Necessary Piling Up of Debt Will Make Our Money Unavoidably Cheaper in Terms of Foreign Currencies, Says C. Willard Young, Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Asserting that the dollar must continue to fall in terms of foreign currencies until government expenditures are economically sound and purchasing power is back to higher levels, C. Willard Young Jr., investment counselor of New York, states that immediate dollar stabilization is improbable.

He says in part:

"Further relief of the destitute in this country is inevitable while we are awaiting recovery in purchasing power. This recovery in purchasing power must include recovery in farm and industrial prices, recovery in business activity, and recovery in employment. In the eyes of the Administration this relief of the destitute while awaiting recovery in purchasing power is not only humane, but is also economically sound.

"This whole program (for industry as well as the farmer) of relieving the destitute, while at the same time we are forcefully carrying out needed economic readjustments, will require, unfortunately (until the emergency is passed), a further piling up of the debt of the United States Government.

What These Higher Debts Mean

"Since it is unavoidable and necessary during the elimination of economic maladjustments to pile up United States Government debt for humanely vital, socially necessary, and politically unavoidable reasons, the dollar is bound to continue to fall in relation to foreign currencies whether we like it or not.

"There are two major factors that breed confidence in any currency. These are the credit of the Government and the gold backing of the national debt and currency. Since the credit of a government depends upon high tax revenues in relation to expenses, and since high tax revenues in turn depend upon high business activity, it is almost axiomatic to say that confidence in any currency depends upon:

"1. High business activity and proper control of government expenditures;

"2. A reasonably high gold base in relation to the federal debt and currency.

"In the United States there has never been confidence in the dollar during a period when the gold backing of the federal debt and currency has been low (i. e., around 10 cents or less) unless at the same time there has been an excited confidence in the business activity factor (No. 1 above) as a result of war psychology or post-war reconstruction. Whenever there has been a low gold base (No. 2 above) without these offsetting factors, confidence in the dollar has waned and capital has either flown from the country or into commodities. This was true immediately following the Civil War and immediately following the World War.

"For the time being, confidence in various currencies (including the dollar) depends mostly upon gold backing, federal expenditure policy, tax revenues, etc., and these far outshadow the normal factors of creditor-debtor position, seasonal trade balances, and short-term credit balances in determining relative swings in foreign exchange currency values.

"Even when the day of government retrenchment and higher everything arrives, final stabilization between countries will require long negotiations to adjust various tariffs, quota systems, expert bounties, etc., because these are so intimately related to final international exchange stability. It must also be remembered that to a large extent the present policies of the British and continental governments in regard to tariffs, quota systems, export bounties, exchange restrictions, etc., have been built up largely in the last three years mostly as an effort on the part of these governments to defend themselves against our sucking gold from their economic hearts by our war-debt policy.

No Race in Depreciation

"Ironically enough, the perfection of these defensive measures during the last three years places governments in a position where they will probably not find it necessary to immediately enter upon a competitive race for depreciation of currencies. Even if the franc should rise sharply and the pound should get to $6, so that Canada and other British Dominions and France should become hard pressed by the United States dumping on them and on their markets in the world, they could for a time protect themselves by agile use of these flexible and defensive weapons of tariffs, quotas, etc.

"Despite the various recent denials, anyone familiar with the situation knows that there have been conversations between the United States and Great Britain in regard to steadying the pound sterling. However, stabilization cannot be arranged arbitrarily by central banks or national governments, because short-term balances and seasonal trade factors are temporarily no longer of major importance in foreign exchange, since, as pointed out above, at this unique juncture in history many other new and appalling factors have greater influence.

The World's Business

Conversations With London

WHEN the Administration's gold buying policy was announced two months ago, there were those who said that coöperation had been assured with the Bank of England. The only basis for saying so was that the Bank of England had agreed to act as agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is the Reserve Bank charged with doing the foreign business for the entire System, in buying metal in London. But it could hardly do otherwise. Central banks are the agents for each other. The Bank of England would thus buy gold for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York without question. This does not spell cooperation, however. Nor does it mean that, with the other hand, the London institution would not, if it wanted to, take offsetting measures.

* * *

But the central banks have never concealed their desire to see the currencies linked together again. By joint action they feel that, preliminary to the return to a fixed relation to gold, they could at least iron out the peaks and valleys in the off-gold ratio, and so replace disorder with some semblance of order. The Bank of England is equipped with a massive exchange equalization fund for this very purpose. But New York could not collaborate without the Treasury's authorization. Two months ago such an authorization seemed imminent. Observers close to the federal system took it for granted that gold price rising was merely a prelude to stabilization. They got ready for some announcement. It has not come yet. But there has been at least one effort to start the machinery going.

* * *

This occurred about three weeks ago. Federal Reserve officials were apparently not well posted when they thought that stabilization was necessarily tied up with the gold purchase policy. It was the hubbub created along the eastern seaboard that caused the overture to that end. One day the Treasury asked the Federal Reserve authorities in New York to swap stabilization views with the Bank of England. The word came when New York had practically given up hope. There are many versions of what took place, none of which jibe with the ambitious plan mentioned from Paris. It is understood that under the terms of reference provided by the Treasury, New York approached London with three propositions:

1. That the two banks should unite in countering international speculation either on the up or the down side.

2. That they should begin by keeping the dollar-pound ratio in a defined neighborhood of five dollars to the pound. The indication was that next month when the dollar is normally weak, the ratio shoould be advanced.

3. The arrangement should be subject to bi-weekly changes.

* * *

London was anxious to join in with New York, but not at such a price. A five-to-one ratio was held to be much too artificial to support. In their present mood the British wouldn't hear of it. As with Americans, the British always think of the foreign price of their currencies in transatlantic terms. After 1925, when the pre-war parity of $4.86 was restored, they felt that the pound was overvalued, and were confirmed in that opinion by events. Having released themselves from the 1925 "mistake," they think they would be foolish to repeat it. So the exchange of information came to nothing. The British said they would like to see a steadying of the exchanges by joint central bank measures while the pound and the dollar were finding their natural level. This is unquestionably what Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, and Mr. Henry Clay, Economic Adviser to the Bank of England, stated to Federal Reserve officials during their recent visits to the United States.

* * *

Stabilization, however, is still regarded as a necessity in a well ordered world. But in high banking circles in the United States there is not the same disposition to stress the necessity for immediacy. Stabilization is not felt to begin with the cessation of gold price manipulation. Last week Federal Reserve officials pleaded with the President for the continuance of the two weeks' breathing spell. It was felt that it would tone down the excesses on the foreign exchange market. It was further felt that it would buoy up the confidence at home which had been generated by the two weeks' pause. The new theory is that, if business would be helped by such stabilization of sentiment, stabilization should be reserved for the time when something will be required to sustain that upturn. But the advice of the Federal Reserve system ran counter to that of Prof. George F. Warren who evidently insisted that his gold price raising theory has not been sufficiently tried. And yesterday's boost for the first time in two weeks is an indication that Professor Warren has won the first round.

H. B. E.

Public Ownership Of Utilities Not The Best Policy

So Asserts Financial World Which Declares Experiment Has Failed

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Continuing its defense of private public utility investments against political ownership of utility properties which are valued at some $13,000,000,000, the Financial World, in the third of a series of articles on this subject, declares that public ownership of utilities by municipalities has been given a fair trial durng the last several years and with but few exceptions has failed.

Contending that the economics of the situation are being ignored, this publication in its issue of Dec. 20 will say:

Unsound Projects

"Quite apart from the question of principle, the hydro developments of the Federal Government which are to be financed with the public's money are, in themselves, unsound economic projects.

"It is generally recognized by those who possess even elementary knowledge of the power business that hydro is no longer competitive with steam-generated power and that it can be developed only by a subsidy, in one form or another. Thomas A. Edison once stated: 'We shall steadily require more power, but a great deal more fuss is being made over hydroelectric power than its intrinsic value warrants. Water power is a political issue, not a business one. . . . We have within a very few years doubled the efficiency of coal, but it is still only about 20 per cent as contrasted with a 90 per cent efficiency in hydroelectric power generation.'"

The $3,300,000,000 allocated by the Public Works Administration has been almost exhausted but more will be requested from the next Congress, says the publication, commenting that if this policy envisions complete political ownership of the public utilities, "This uneconomic and wasteful duplication of electric facilities by municipalities would require, under the present terms of the act, a gift of approximately $3,900,000,000 by the taxpayers."

Power Policy Impractical

The Government's power policy is described as "an impractical scheme which offers little else than destruction of private property and extension of the Government's bureaucratic powers." It is, the editors of The Financial World continue, "a condition which is peculiar to recurring periods of political fanaticism. The spirit of reform must run its course, yet its demise can be expedited by an aroused and articulate public opinion. Our socialistic statesmen will pursue their course until political careers are threatened. In this direction lies at once a return to political sanity and the legitimate protection for utility investors."

Christmas Trade Proceeding At An Accelerated Rate

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Christmas trade for the first 15 days of December showed an average increase of 18 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago, a survey of the nation's leading department stores by the National Retail Dry Goods Association shows.

The association reported today that in almost every city Christmas buying was proceeding "at an accelerated and highly encouraging rate."

The average 18 per cent gain, the association said, compares with a 2 per cent increase over a year ago in department store sales during November, as reported by the Federal Reserve System.

Stores in the South, retailers in farming and industrial areas and several western trade centers reported the largest gains.

Leading retailers in Miami, Fla., and Little Rock, Ark., led the list with increases of 38 and 38.9 per cent, respectively. Other substantial gains: Charleston, W. Va., 26 per cent; Denver, 28 per cent, and Phoenix, Ariz., 26 per cent.

The association reported that trade in several of the larger metropolitan areas did not show corresponding progress. Several Philadelphia stores reported gains of from 5 to 10 per cent; Detroit had a 3 per cent increase, and a 1 per cent increase was estimated for Boston.

Kansas City, Mo., and Indianapolis retailers, however, reported sales jumps of 22½ and 20 per cent, respectively.

Lends $5,000,000 To Big Detroit Bank

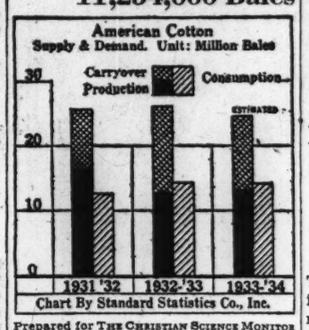
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation at a special board session approved a loan of up to $5,000,000 to the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., to enable the liquidators to pay 103,000 small depositors 100 per cent of their remaining deposits.

Dry Goods Merchants Report Definite Upturns

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The National Retail Dry Goods Association announces it had sent to President Roosevelt the results of a survey showing that many leading merchants believe the recovery drive is gaining ground steadily.

The association, which is headed by Mr. Lew Hahn, said that a survey of widely scattered "key" cities showed an 18 per cent increase in shopping for the first two weeks in December over the same period in 1932.

Cotton Surplus Off 11,254,000 Bales



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE smaller cotton crop last season, together with the substantial increase in consumption, reduced the carryover to 11,754,000 bales at the beginning of the crop year, as compared with a peak carryover of 13,228,000 bales on July 31, 1932.

Inasmuch as world consumption so far this season is moderately ahead of that a year ago, it is quite likely that the 12 months' total will at least equal that recorded in the past season.

Thus, with a current crop of 13,177,000 bales, the carryover should be reduced still further to roughly 10,500,000 bales at the close of the present crop year.

Protective Council For the Holders Of Foreign Bonds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Organization of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., to assist American holders of foreign bonds now in default, was completed Monday at a meeting at the Treasury.

Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire was elected permanent president and articles of incorporation weer filed in Maryland. Mr. Stevens recently retired from the Federal Trade Commission.

The council said it will "endeavor to render assistance to American investors in all public bonds issued by foreign governments, states or municipalities that are now in default, but will not take action with regard to obligations of private foreign corporations."

Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, and Laird Bell, Chicago attorney, were elected vice-presidents of the corporation.

Recommendation for organization of the corporation was contained in the Federal Securiteis Act.

The executive committee includes: Hendon Chubb of Chubb & Son, marine insurance, New York; Pierre Jay, chairman of the Fiduciary Trust Company, New York; T. D. Thacher, formerly Solicitor General; J. C. Traphagen, president of the Bank of New York and Trust Company.

Chicago Exposition Financial Returns Ahead of All Others

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—With a Century of Progress Exposition in winter retirement, auditors today issued their official report showing that during its five and a half months of operation it attracted 22,320,456 persons and had a gross revenue of $37,270,526.05.

These totals, they said, placed it ahead of all other American expositions and were exceeded by only two other foreign fairs which, incidentally, were open for longer periods.

The report said that the gross revenue of the Fair as a corporation was $18,404,149.08, the difference between that and the larger figure representing the amount returned to concessionaires and exhibitors. Net revenue of the Fair Corporation was placed at $2,488,933.83 on a construction cost of $38,647,836.69.

In the concession group, those listed as shows and spectacles topped the list with a gross income of $7,513,081.26 followed by restaurants with a total of $6,703,205.56. Stores, utilities, refreshments and rides and amusements finished in the order named with the last being well above the two million dollar mark.

Argentine-Chilean Meat Trade Slumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 19—Newspapers here continue to emphasize what is described as the disappointing results of Ottawa policy on the Chilean and Argentine Patagonian frozen meat industry. El Imparcial claimed that orders for the "sacrifice" of 300,000 head of sheep have been given in the southern pampa regions, because of the reduced quotas for the freezing stations following enforcement of the new British imperial economic policy.

The plight of the sheep-farmers in Patagonia is described as "tragic," because of the increasing market restrictions. It had not been anticipated there that the British import quotas would be strictly imposed.

The El Mercurio group of newspapers had previously published a report that 250,000 lambs had been "sacrificed" as a sequel to Ottawa.

Argentine Bank Gold At Lowest Ebb Since 1914

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 19 (By U. P.)—Gold in the Bank of Conversion stands at the lowest amount since 1914.

Following government withdrawal of £1,000,000 sterling, the balance Dec. 15 was 246,42,667 pesos, or 47.32 per cent.

The withdrawal was in conformance with the goverment's policy inaugurated Nov. 29, of allowing the peso to seek its own level, by offering foreign exchange to the highest bidder. The withdrawal Dec. 15 was shipped aboard the S.S. Caparcona, for deposit in the Bank of England.

Buying Movement In Cotton Cloth Receives Impetus

Proposed Curtailment for January Starts Activity Among Purchasers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 19—There was a distinctly better feeling in nearly all sections of the primary cotton cloth market last week. Buyers were convinced that the danger of overproduction has been met by the bold order for curtailment during this month.

While there was considerable complaint over the fact that it took many members unawares it was generally accepted, and operating plans altered according to the individual requirements of the various units.

Fears were aroused among the buyers that there was proposed additional curtailment for the month of January. These fears produced a very substantial buying movement among those who had been waiting for distress sales to pick up some cheap goods. They decided it was useless to await the distress sales as the indications were that they would be very limited if indeed any appeared.

It is said, however, that available reports coming from makers of print cloths indicate that it will not be necessary to curtail their operations during the month of January.

Buyers Not Coöperative

Buyers for the retail chains failed to coöperate with the mills in placing their orders in advance to enable the mills to plan their production schedules. Buyers claiming to buy for retail syndicates were not always particular as to the credit standing of some of their members with the result that many proved to be poor risks entailing more losses than profits. Wholesalers take care of such details, as they buy from the mills on their own credit and take the risk of their retail customers.

Coöperation is especially noted in the print cloth section. It is found that stocks in the hands of converters are considerably smaller than usual at this stage. While stores of large stocks of finished goods in the hands of retailers are numerous it is known that there has been a steady sale of these goods to consumers and that stores outside of the metropolitan districts are practically sold out.

Production Absorbed

Sales thus far this month have practically absorbed all of the available production for this year and have taken up a large part of January production. Mills and selling agencies are reluctant to sell beyond January and not so much for fear of changes in operating schedules but because they are convinced that better business and appreciably higher prices are virtually inevitable during the first quarter of next year.

Adjustments in production are taking place quietly but surely. The 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s at current price of 5½c, brings a lower price a pound than other standard numbers. Its price equals 34.3c a pound while the 64x60s sell at 36¾c a pound and the 80 squares at 36c. Steps are being taken to decrease the supply of the cheaper numbers to equalize poundage prices on all counts of print cloths.

Combed lawns have enjoyed sufficient sales to eliminate all surplus stocks, and prices now stand on the basis of 7½c for 40-inch 9.00-yard 76x72s. Carded piques enjoyed the best sale last week.

Some inquiry for staple fine combed fabrics developed and mills are expecting some fairly active trading this week. Rayon cloths are still under the domination of second-hand dealers but prices are moving upward as the demand improves.

Bondholders Group Distributes Interest

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The Miami (Fla.) Bondholders' Committee is today mailing checks to its depositing bondholders of record Nov. 10 in partial payment of interest due on Miami (Fla.) bonds, according to an announcement made at the office of the secretary of the committee.

The amount distrinbuted represents 23 per cent of one year's interest and ranges from $10.35 on a 4½ per cent bond to $13.80 on a 6 per cent bond.

The committee is also sending to its depositors a notice of adoption of the plan of refinancing agreed upon by the Miami city commission and the bondholders' committee.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Croat Enthusiasm Wanes When King Omits Amnesties

Welcome to Alexander Turns From High Hope to Disappointment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Dec. 18—King Alexander's failure to amnesty Croatian political prisoners has resulted in the substitution of a feeling of profound disappointment for the hopeful expectations which led this city to give the King such a rousing reception on his arrival yesterday for his birthday celebration.

Thousands of Croatians have been jailed for opposing the attempt to wipe out Croat "sectionalism," including all of the nation's authentic leaders, and it was confidently expected that the royal visit would be accompanied by some act of grace that might facilitate reconciliation. The report had even been widely circulated that the Croatian chief, Dr. Vlatko Machek, was to be freed from prison, as indeed the Slovene opposition leaders actually have been.

But Dr. Machek refused to compromise himself and the people by signing any request for mercy. Consequently the King has shown no leniency, and the people therefore are secretly comparing his coming to Zagreb as a triumphant demonstration of a military conquerer rather than as the friendly visit of a fatherly sovereign.

Buildings and houses here are all beflagged, but that is said to have been done by order of the police under penalty of heavy fines. Similarly the torchlight parade through the main boulevards was allegedly undertaken because the participants feared to lose their jobs.

Moreover it is whispered that the Government sent the strictest instructions to banks, insurance companies, all associations, societies and state institutions requiring participation in the parade.

Criticism is also directed at the expenditure of so much public money in view of the unprecedented economic crisis.

Slovene Oppositionists Freed From Internment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Dec. 18—As a special mark of clemency on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday yesterday, King Alexander of Yugoslavia liberated from internment all Slovene opposition leaders.

Among them was the famous former Premier and chief of the Slovene Roman Catholic Party, Dr. Anton Koroshets. This act of magnanimity is interpreted here as an indication that the King considers the situation in Yugoslavia well consolidated and as a sign that he desires to establish harmony between his régime and all groups or parties which have been opposed to it.

Japanese Tighten Grip

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Link in Manchuria

Map Shows Position of Harbin and Lafa, Linked by New Line, Giving Quick Connection Between Heiho, Near Siberian Frontier, and Japanese Ports.

Japanese Obtain New Quick Route To Siberian Line

Completion of Railway Link in Manchuria Marked in Harbin

HARBIN, Manchuria, Dec. 18 (AP)—Completion of another vital link in the great railway system by which Manchuria is being more and more closely linked with the economic and military destiny of the Japanese Empire was celebrated yesterday.

The new link is the 163-mile Lafa-Harbin railway. Elaborate ceremonies were held at its northern terminus in Sankoushu, Harbin's southeastern suburb, attended by high officials of the Japanese and Manchurian Governments and of Japan's chief instrument of economic expansion on the Asiatic Continent, the South Manchuria Railway.

This railway joins Harbin, the commercial and strategic center of north Manchuria, with the trunk line between Hsinking (Chanchun), capital of Manchoukuo, and the new ports of northeastern Korea, which are only 36 to 50 hours' steaming from the principal islands of Nippon.

Harbin is only a halfway station in the ambitious transportation scheme of Japanese empire builders. By a 1400-meter bridge, just thrown across the Sungari River at Harbin, the new railway will connect with the lines which Japanese engineers and Chinese coolies are thrusting northward toward the Amur River and the borders of Siberia.

Within a year, or at most two years, the Lafa-Harbin stretch will be a unit in a system by which the Mikado's divisions can be flung out to the borders of Soviet Russia within three or four days of their leaving the Japanese homeland.

Gold Price Raised In Face of Attack Upon Its Efficacy

Up 5 Cents to $34.06 When Brookings Institution Declares It Useless

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—In what had every appearance of a face-saving gesture, the Administration today raised the price of domestic gold by 5 cents to $34.06, the first elevation since Dec. 1.

This is an indication that the Government still wants to experiment in the monetary field if it can find out what to do, or at least that it does not wish to confess defeat openly. In itself, however, the five-cent elevation is without direct effect. Such a small increase in a figure which has been demonstrated to have no visible effect on commodity prices, no relation to the world price of gold, and only a passing influence on the dollar, can hardly be more than a gesture.

Yet, it is a tangible indication that White House declarations of the past week which insisted that President Roosevelt was going ahead with his gold policy were not mere talk. They have been reinforced by an act, however, modest in nature. The rise in the domestic gold price increased the gap between the Washington gold quotation and the world price set in London, and to that extent emphasized the non-effect of the RFC figure.

Keep on A-Whistlin'

But it was evidence that the gold experimenters are "keeping on a-whistlin'." Perhaps a bar of gold whistling was necessary today, for the most effective criticism thus far of the gold policy was published today by the Brookings Institution, from the trenchant pen of Dr. Leo Pasvolsky. In measured terms, this report goes to fundamentals on monetary policy and commodity prices, concluding flatly: first, that no predicable rise in the commodity level can be assumed to follow a depreciation of the currency, and second that once a desired price level had been obtained by whatever means, no evidence exists that henceforth that level could be automatically controlled by altering the price of gold.

The study calls for an immediate reconsideration of monetary policies in relation to national and world recovery. It offers the sobering reflection that "upon this country's final decision in the sphere of monetary policy will largely depend the character of the world's monetary and economic organization of the future."

The theory of the gold purchase plan is entirely rejected. But the present period is described as a test of the issue of whether economic recovery can be promoted by raising commodity prices through monetary action. The result of the test is monetary uncertainty, and its ill effects are fully set forth.

Worse in the End

A primary effect is the nullity of any hope of boosting trade by currency depreciation, for reprisals follow, and in the end unemployment and impoverishment are increased. Then expansion of the capital market through flotation of new securities is hampered, and recovery set back. Finally government credit deteriorates, investors hesitate to purchase fixed-earning securities of any kind, and the banking structure totters.

This full, analysis comes to informed opinion in the nation at the very moment that the gold policy is believed to be at the cross roads. Today's elevation of the gold price, while indicating an unwillingness to confess defeat, by no means proves that the experiment is not going to be modified sharply. What matters is the future. As yet, the Administration has really been very moderate in its monetary manipulations. Depreciation of the dollar has been relatively small; gold buying abroad has been limited.

But in the highest White House counsels, they are now weighing whether to push ahead with foreign gold buying to drive the dollar farther down and keep it there, or whether to taper off the experiment. If the Government turns in the former direction, Dr. Pasvolsky's arguments become highly pertinent. If the White House turns back, then few penalties will have been suffered. In any case, the warning is plain.

Employees to Share Indiana Rail Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Employees of the Indianapolis Railways, Inc., and its subsidiary, the Peoples Motor Coach Company, which together control Indianapolis transportation, will share in profits of the companies for the next two years.

NRA rules ordering shorter hours of labor reduced total wages, the company explains. Unable to increase wages because of heavy expenditures for new rolling stock, the company negotiated a plan with representatives of a company union which will give all regular employees 25 per cent of profits, quarterly, beginning Jan. 1. No wage reductions are to be made in the next two years, and at the end of that time a new plan or continuation of the present one will be effected.

The company concession came at the height of efforts of employees to supplant the company union with a local of the International Bus Drivers Union.

Chicago Grand Opera To Start Season Dec. 26

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—For the first time since the utilities empire of Samuel Insull crumpled, Chicago will have civic opera when the newly-organized Chicago Grand Opera Company begins its five-week season at the Civic Opera House on Dec. 26.

Since January, 1932, the huge auditorium in the 42-story building financed by Insull has been dark, save for an occasional convention or music show.

Heifetz and Walter Score on Air

* * *

First Cadillac Hour Program Is Presented; Call for Good Music Appears Increasing

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After several false starts and miscues, the most distinguished sponsored radio program, the Cadillac Hour, finally got off on the right foot last Sunday evening with Jascha Heifetz, violinist, as soloist and Bruno Walter as guest conductor of the orchestra.

Despite these transmission errors the concert came off very well considering that several items on the program were transposed and the final number omitted. More accurate program timing, perhaps, and less attention to the visible audience would seem to be the remedy for tightening up what was a rather loosely connected première program.

Mr. Milton Cross wore his best Sunday afternoon voice and Mr. Heifetz was heard excellently and powerfully in the Introduction and Rondo Cappriccioso of Saint-Saëns and a group of three shorter pieces. Mr. Walter's rendition of "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" was excellent and credit also belongs to Mr. Nathaniel Shilkret for his conductorship of the Largo from Dvořák's "New World" Symphony. Considering that the sponsors had done themselves proud and felt entitled to take their innings, the advertising was markedly restrained and it appears that this manifestation of good taste may mark future programs.

Several inquiries have come to hand asking for the order of appearance of the guest soloists and conductors in the Cadillac series. A beautifully engraved card recently received announces the following order: Rosa Ponselle and Artur Bodansky, Dec. 24; José Iturbi and Eugene Ormandy, Dec. 31; Yehudi Menuhin and Walter Damrosch, Jan. 7; Tito Schipa and Fritz Reiner, Jan. 14; Lucrezia Bori and Leopold Stokowski, Jan. 21; Josef Hoffmann and Sir Henry Wood, Jan. 28; Lotte Lehmann and Artur Rodzinski, Feb. 4; Vladimir Horowitz and Eugene Goossens, Feb. 11; Efrem Zimbalist and Vladimir Golschmann, Feb. 18; Elizabeth Rethberg and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Feb. 25; Richard Bonelli and Nikolai Sokoloff, March 4, and Lily Pons and Tullio Serafin, March 11. These concerts are heard from 6 to 7 Sunday evenings, eastern time, over the NBC-WJZ network.

* * *

Music occupied more than two-thirds of the NBC's time on the air during 1933, a bulletin from the president's office announces. If that item could be further broken down it might be found that popular music probably occupied three-quarters of that time. Yet the one-quarter that remains is tremendously popular with the more "cerebral" radio music listeners. Though there may be a famine of good music during the week, the week-ends more than make up for it. Here is a week-end tuning schedule that should satisfy even the most ardent classical music lover:

Friday

Musical Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC-WEAF and WJZ chains. 11 a. m. (Next one on Jan. 5.)

Afternoon concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. CBS network. 2:30 p. m. (Next ones Dec. 22, Jan. 5.)

Saturday

Children's and Young People's Concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Schelling, conductor. CBS network. 11 a. m. (Next one Jan. 13.)

Metropolitan Opera matinées. NBC-WEAF and WJZ networks. Special matinée, Dec. 25, 3:15 p. m., WEAF chain. First regular matinée, Dec. 30, 3:15 p. m.

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. NBC-WJZ network. Philip Hale, former orchestra annotator, will comment on radiocasts. 8:30 p. m. First concert Dec. 23.

Sunday

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor. CBS network and Canadian Radio Commission chain, 3 p. m., eastern time.

Cadillac hour, Rosa Ponselle and Artur Bodansky, Dec. 24. NBC-WJZ network.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. NBC-WEAF chain. Dec. 24.

Another bright spot for the classically minded listener to note is the NBC Symphony Orchestra radiocasts with Egon Petri, Dutch concert pianist. These concerts have been removed from their Sunday evening location and will be heard instead on Wednesdays at 10 p. m., eastern time, over the NBC-WJZ network. Mr. Petri betters even Mr. Ernest Hutcheson, of former radio fame, by playing an entire concerto or other full length work each performance, whereas Mr. Hutcheson used to split one up and play it consecutively.

A. D. H.

Fruit of Ex-Kaiser's Gift Shown in London Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In an exhibition of photographs of trees held here recently by the "Men of the Trees" Society was one of a tree grown from a seed presented by the former Kaiser to an Englishman at Bad-Nauheim.

The former Kaiser, who still signs his letters "William I. R.," sent a message to the society praising its important cultural enterprise and expressing pleasure that the pip he had given to Mr. Bruce at Bad-Nauheim had become a "respectable" tree at Hurstmonceaux in Sussex. The former Kaiser added that he himself was endeavoring to develop a tree sense in every citizen and to encourage all to plant, protect and love trees everywhere.

Loft, Inc., Earnings Off

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Loft, Inc., reports net profit of $41,884 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with profit of $58,383 in the corresponding period of 1932.

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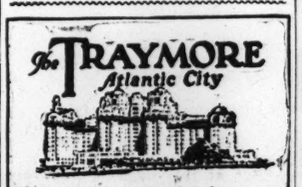

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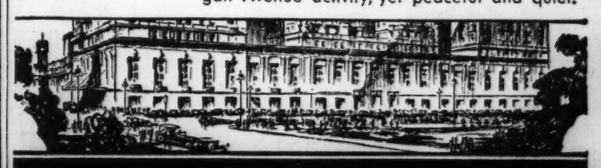

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Thrift Is Blamed For the Depression

(Continued from Page 1)

rectly, economy is effected only by perfecting the mechanism of service and by putting not only our money and our credit into fullest circulation, but also our man power.

"That is the meaning of the New Deal. It began with the discovery that we must substitute service for hoarding, not necessarily of gold in safety boxes, but of stocks. Above all, we must not hoard our man power in unemployment.

"To do this successfully requires coördination. The NRA is the coordinating agency. Its new application will be in part to bring the realization into universal acceptance that business consists not merely of selling but of buying also.

"Modern industrialism has come to the realization that business is like any natural force and correspondingly obeys natural laws. The most astounding fact learned is that the greatest total profits can come only from the greatest total service."

Emphasizing the need for new thinking and new attitudes in America, Dr. Jones concluded, "This old world runs along smoothly and easily for a time, then takes a turn and grueling pull. One such turn was on Oct. 28, 1929. It has taken four years, slowly, painfully, and with much torturesome experience, to make the turn. But it appears that we are far enough around it to see the long stretch ahead with its easier grade—its easier times."

Many Queries Answered At English Resort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Answering the questions of holiday makers forms an important part of the work of the authorities at this famous seaside resort, for no fewer than 46,000 persons asked a wide variety of questions at the corporation's information kiosk on the promenade last year.

Now a sub-committee of the Town Council has recommended the immediate spending of £2000 on the erection of a new kiosk on the promenade for this purpose.

Roosevelt Faces Side-Line Sniping In Next Congress

Party Make-Up and Attitude Indicates Little or No Mass Attack

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—"Democrats 60, Republicans 35, Farmer-Labor 1, total 96." In these words the Congressional Directory sums up the political line-up for the next session of the Senate that meets two weeks from tomorrow.

This is the story it tells of the House: Democrats 310; Republicans 117; Farmer-Labor, 5, vacant, 3; total, 435."

And so the second session of the momentous Seventy-third Congress, that will essay the New Deal and the revolution in America's social and economic life worked by the Roosevelt hand, will assemble with an overwhelming nominal majority behind the Chief Executive.

Politics in America follow economics. Neither of the two major national parties has a clearly cut philosophy or point of view, and so at a critical juncture like the present a forecast of what lies ahead, when the Executive branch of the Government is once more joined with the Legislative, depends predominantly on the fiscal state of the nation.

Count Means Little

The actual count of members means little under a political system in which party lines are so loose as in the United States. Mr. Hoover in 1929, for example, had 267 Republicans in the House against only 163 Democrats, but so topheavy was the majority and so riven by dissensions between regulars and insurgents that he often failed to secure important pieces of legislation even with the prospect of an impending (1930) congressional election.

Mr. Roosevelt's Congress faces the same sort of an election next year, but there are indications today that he will have better success in imposing his will on House and Senate than did his predecessor.

The evidence is striking and the reason behind it is not far to seek. For example, a meeting of Republican Congressional leaders yesterday decided to make no militant partisan fight on the Roosevelt policies. In the extraordinary words of Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority leader, "it is not the part of the minority to offer a legislative program, and therefore we will not have an affirmative program." Remarkable as such a point of view may seem to European ears, it represents for practical purposes, the momentary wait-and-see attitude of the Republican stalwarts today.

Inner Circle Leaders

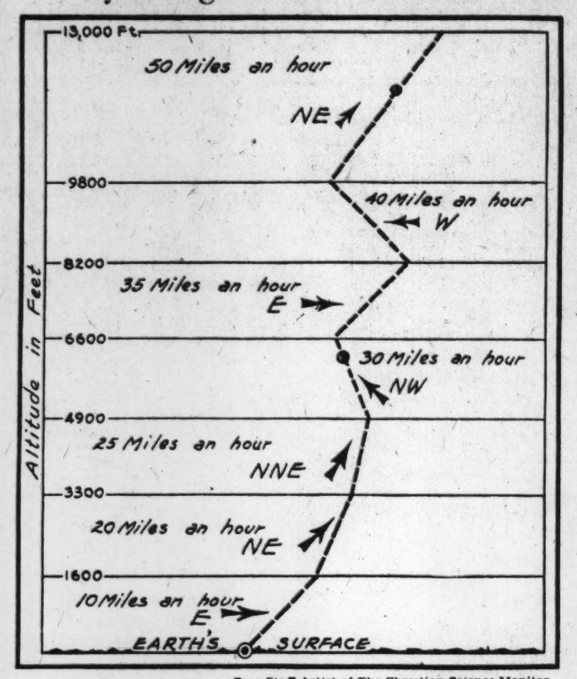
The inner Republican circles contained only three important leaders who might have liked to raise the banner of active opposition to the Republican new deal. They are Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.), of Ohio; Senator L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa (who delivered the Republican keynote speech at Chicago for Mr. Hoover, and whose foible it is to list merely his first two initials, which stand, however, for "Lester Jesse"; and on the House side, Mr. Snell himself.

Against their desire for active Republican opposition there is the strong resistance of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Senate minority leader. He represents the great majority of present Congressional Republicans who believe it would be folly to make a mass assault on the New Deal just at this time.

Instead of organized opposition, there is likely to be side-line sniping and this will probably come from Republicans and Democrats alike. There is certain to be plenty of it. Mr. Roosevelt has one great political ally whose assistance is incalculable, the evidence that business is beginning to revive. Most politicians are going to hold their breath for the time being, and see if the happy result materializes.

To sum up, the Republicans' latest decision is another indication that Mr. Roosevelt's real political test of strength will not come in the new session, but is apt to arise after a further trial of his radical economic measures.

Aeronauts Can Steer Gas Bags By Using Weather Bureau Charts



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Charting the Upper Air Levels

Levels Indicated in Feet Are Official Heights at Which Readings Are Taken Daily by the Weather Bureau for Upper Air Charts. Speeds Given Indicate Velocities of Air Currents and Arrows Tell Direction. Dotted Line Shows Theoretical Course of Pilot Balloon Through These Strata.

sents a renaissance in the treatment of law violators.

And the amazing fact is that this hegira for penology students, this light set on a hill, visible to all outside the State, is in danger of being put out by forces within the State itself. The State, which might logically acclaim its model penal institution with honest pride, seemingly permits itself to be beaten into an attitude of defense beneath the recurrent attacks.

There appears reasonable evidence of a tendency, whether malicious or fortuitous, to exaggerate every mistake and mishap at Norfolk far more than at the other state prisons. For instance, the reported shortage of $3000 at Charlestown created little excitement in the press. A similar equanimity was maintained in the face of $1000 shortage at Bridgewater, generally attributed to actual criminality. But it was not until the $450 shortage at Norfolk, now generally believed due to an outright mistake, that the investigation got under way to the sounds of trumpets and calliope.

Likewise indicative of the tendency to make Norfolk the scapegoat is the sound and fury that attended a trumped-up jail break at the colony. In the course of regular inspection a few weapons were found in the cell blocks at Norfolk. The alchemy of newsprint converted this incident into evidence of prison laxity and a planned wholesale delivery of prisoners.

Attempt to Escape

Just prior to this episode an actual attempt at escape and a near holocaust occurred at Charlestown. The upshot of this was that the warden at Charlestown, where the real disturbance took place, was actually cited for efficiency. And in the case of Norfolk where the pseudo-break was efficiently thwarted suspicion and censure were heaped on the administration of the colony.

Generally investigations of Norfolk have been launched as an election impends or when the prison is preparing to spend a considerable sum of money in the allocation of building contracts. Politically, a man could "build himself up" by leading an investigation against an institution that is such "good copy" as Norfolk.

Mr. H. G. Wells once said that civilization is a race against education and chaos. And it almost seems that modern penology in Massachusetts is a race between the completion of Norfolk and the ever rumbling and sometimes erupting criticism of the reactionaries.

Norfolk is far from completed. It looks forward to housing 1500 inmates, whereas at the present there are about 500 inmates. But one-third of the buildings envisaged in the blue-print are constructed. From the NRA fund of $1,500,000, just allocated to the prison, it is planned to build seven or eight dormitories, schools, factories and the like. As the State takes each step in the perfecting of the ultimate pattern of the prison, it must cicumvent destructive carpings and attacks, sometimes sincere, sometimes not.

Inside the great wall of 280 piers and as many panels, there is a symbol. It is a half finished dormitory, with the scaffolding still up. Outside the wall, the critics are hammering at the whole scheme with silly charges, with narrow-visioned sarcasm leveled at the humane treatment accorded the prisoners. Which will be swifter, which will prevail—the hammers inside, erecting block by block this prison of hope, or the hammers on the outside, hammers thrust from the dark ages to attack the architecture of this prison renaissance—of every renaissance since the world began?

"Can a balloon, drifting with breeze, actually be steered?" may have been a natural question occurring to the throng that watched Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle ascend into the stratosphere several days ago or to the summering crowds at the world's fair in Chicago who watched the Bennett Cup balloonists depart on their annual race. The answer is "yes," depending, of course, upon the balloon pilot's knowledge of how to use charts of the upper air currents. The method by which these charts are secured reveals a perhaps not so well-known activity of the weather bureau.

Most balloonists are meteorologists to a more or less expert degree and are usually provided with upper air charts before they let go of their ballast to ascend. At 96 points located at cities, airports or other aerial stations in the United States, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, upper air charts giving the direction and velocity of the air currents are secured by the weather bureau from seven levels above the earth's surface.

To get an upper air chart a free balloon about 30 inches in diameter filled with hydrogen, causing the balloon to ascend at a known rate of speed, is released, and a theodolite, an instrument which resembles a surveyer's transit is trained upon it. The lateral course of the balloon is carefully traced and checked at 1600, 3300, 4900, 6600, 8200, 9800 and 13,000 feet above the earth by trigonometry.

A typical air chart on one day shows, for instance, that at St. Paul at a level of 1600 feet the air is moving southeasterly at a velocity of 30 miles an hour while in the same city at yet another level of 3300 feet the air is moving north-northwesterly at a velocity of 40 miles an hour. Generally speaking the higher one goes the greater the wind velocity above the earth's surface.

Armed then with this information it remains for the balloon pilot to decide what he shall do when his altimeter tells him he has reached a favored altitude. Presumably the Polish balloonists who won the Bennett trophy this year picked the most favorable levels and winds of greatest velocity and, possibly, duration.

Baldwin Spurns British Attempts At Dictatorships

Defends 'Old Constitution' Against Experiments of Other Nations

So widespread has been the interest aroused by Mr. Baldwin's views on the question of dictatorships in general and the position of President Roosevelt in particular, and so brief have been the cabled dispatches on the subject, that the Monitor herewith presents the text of the references to this question contained in his recent speech.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

[Excerpts from a speech before the Scottish Unionist Association in Edinburgh.]

By Stanley Baldwin

"I do not believe the man is made who is either good enough or knows enough to exercise dictatorial powers over a free people.

"We have seen that experiment tried in Russia, and all we know of it at this moment is that there has been as much hunger in Russia as in the worst of the old days, if not more, and that the agriculture of Russia needs a decade to restore it to the condition in which it was in Tsarist days, before the war.

"Germany, almost the latest country to embrace the idea of dictator, is, at this moment, waiting, keyed up, full of enthusiasm for it hardly knows what, and waiting to see what Hitler can do for her.

"One of the results is this, that there are no ideas, however revolutionary, whether in a good sense or in a bad sense, but that they might not spread through this country as through others. No country is immune.

"Strangest of all, the United States, with her democratic government, at this moment has given powers to her President and he is using them—powers as great as any dictator has whether he be seated in Berlin or in Rome or in Moscow.

"I do not know, many Americans do not know, what they are aiming at, what they hope to accomplish, but there is the same hope and almost belief in the possibility of dictatorial action altering the course of human events and bringing a prosperity for which people have not the patience to wait.

"What about this old country? So far we have stuck to democracy and relied upon ourselves.

"Need we be so dissatisfied with what we have accomplished in the last two years? Our people were not made for dictation.

"They have evolved through the ages a constitutional system flexible and pliant which has served our fathers and which today is serving them.

"Experiments will have to be made—of course they will. They are being made. But it is not our habit to move until we know that the ground is tried and firm on which we plant our feet.

"But at this moment there are those in this country who seem to believe that they have a mission to seize power and to use it and to bring by rapid means, and by violent if necessary, changes which they advocate.

"At all costs for the health and well-being—I use that word in its old sense, the well-being of the nation—these attempts must be defeated.

"When I joined the National Government I did not know whether its work would last for months or years. I joined for the duration. The duration is not yet. We have much to do.

"The greatest work lies ahead, and that is to defeat once and for all those attempts to supplant our Constitution by methods which I am perfectly willing that other countries may experiment in, but to which I will never be a consenting party in this country.

"For that we must all hold together, and when the fight comes I, for one, will welcome to have by my side any man, whatever he might have called himself in the past, who is prepared to fight for the old Constitution of Great Britain.

Even Voice Now 'Canned' By Telephone To Evade Long-Winded Conversations

"Operator?"

"Sorr-rry—Paris busy now—Park your voice?"

"Well, I am in a hurry, operator; perhaps parking would be best. Ill need about 120 feet."

This is an imaginary telephone conversation, but one which is about to be made possible through the recent development of voice "parking space," recently devised for delayed conversation on transatlantic phone calls, by speech experts of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. The instruments necessary will be on exhibit next week at Memorial Hall, Harvard University, when the American Association for the Advancement of Science holds its ninety-third annual meeting in Cambridge.

The "parking space" consists of a thin steel ribbon which flows along in plain sight at a speed of about one foot a second. It is a form of recording speech similar to that used by the British Broadcasting Corporation. It is not necessary to process the ribbon in any way. The voice is impressed upon it directly by means of two small magnets which produce a varying magnetization of the steel tape corresponding to the sound waves in speech.

Any time the speech is wanted for transmission, the ribbon is run through a second set of magnets, and the speech is reproduced in the form of an electric current. The device has the further advantage that "parking space" may be used over and over again. As soon as one speech has been cleared off, another can be moved right into the same space. Any other form of recording usually spoils the disk or film used for further recording.

Woman Urges Code To Ban Steel Traps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Steel traps, which have been shown to be cruel, indiscriminating, and wasteful, according to Mrs. Edward Breck, president of the Anti-Steel-Trap League, should be limited, if not wholly forbidden, and a reasonable restriction placed on the number of all kinds of traps allowed each contractor.

Mrs. Breck, presenting a brief before the National Recovery Administrator at the hearing of the proposed code for the fur trapping trade here recently, held that state game laws are inadequate in content and enforcement to sustain and protect the nation's fur supply. Trappers themselves, she said, by their methods have shown too little concern for animals. Certain provisions seeking to protect fur-bearing animals from cruelty and the fur supply from further diminishing should be included in any code which is approved.

Senator Frederick C. Walcott (R.), of Connecticut, chairman of the special committee on conservation of wild life resources, in a report to Congress, she pointed out, said: "Your committee finds convincing evidence of a rapid disappearance of wild life."

Pig in the Pen Worth Two in the Pork, Maine Farmer Tells Hungry Reporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Dec. 19—Potatoes — cabbages — apples. Home-cured ham and spareribs. The talk at the grange supper made the reporter's mouth water.

"Spareribs," he said finally to the woman on his right, "I'd like to buy some of those spareribs. What's your price?"

"There isn't any," the woman replied. "The spareribs are not for sale. Not but what we'd be glad of the money," she added hastily. "In ordinary times we'd sell. But there's a processing tax now."

The reporter was opening his mouth to ask how that affected the sale when the farmer on his left spoke. "I've raised just one pig this season. And I kept an account of that raising. The animal dressed is worth just a little less than it cost to raise. Other years I sold half the meat and used the rest at home. This year if I sell half, $2 will have to go to the Government in the processing tax.

"Two dollars on a pig that already represents a loss is to be my share in the government scheme to help the farmer help himself. Thousands of pigs were bought up by the Government to relieve the market and boost the price. The processing tax is to make up that money spent by the Government.

"I've given the biggest, heftiest tug on my bootstraps that I can. And I haven't budged an inch. I can't sell any part of the pork I have on hand without spending more money."

Star of Hope Raised At Prison Colony

(Continued from Page 1)

grills and "monkey cages" have proved 80 per cent unsuccessful in the reformation of the criminal, many of them carry on a war of sabotage against this intelligent experiment in preparing men to be good neighbors at the end of their sentence.

From Many Sections

So successful do students of penology regard the Norfolk prison, that they have come to it from all parts of Great Britain, from France, Germany, Finland and even Siam. Students have come from practically every state in the Union, and some of these visitors have stayed a day and some months. All have come because to them the colony repre-

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All classes of Works Coal, Finest House Coal, Anthracite, Semi-Anthracite, Char., Kitchen Nuts.

Worth Knowing

THE UNITED STATES NAVY SEAPLANE NC 4 WAS THE FIRST AIRCRAFT TO FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Bowl of Soup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Orondo, Wash.

A GROUP of workers had arrived in a large western city for a selling campaign. Having completed a course of training in the art of salesmanship, and being fully persuaded that the article (a students' study Bible) was a valuable one, their hopes ran high.

Before long, two of the workers found their sales were few indeed; and their nickels fewer. One morning, after a very light breakfast, the two started out, trusting that that day's efforts would yield returns. Several calls were made, but no receptive ear was found. Shortly after 11 o'clock, although cold and hungry, they decided to ring one more door bell before returning to their room.

To their surprise, that ring was answered by a woman with a sunny smile. She invited them in to get warm. "I'm ironing this morning," she said. "Will you come to the kitchen and tell me of your errand?"

Gladly they followed her into the kitchen and explained the object of their call.

At the close of the canvass the woman remarked, "It is a beautiful book and I'd like much to have one; but we are buying our little home and we have three children in school. These items, together with extra assessments this winter, are taking all of our income, so that I couldn't possibly buy a book now." Almost in the same breath she added, "I'm cooking beans this morning. Would you like to have a bowl of soup before you go out in the cold again?"

The response was unanimously in the affirmative. In a jiffy two steaming bowls of bean soup were placed on the little kitchen table, and the "strangers within her gates" eagerly partook of the food so pleasantly provided. Their hearts were warmed and gladdened by this touch of loving kindness.

No book was sold; no influential name was added to the advertising list; but two book agents went forth encouraged from that home, feeling that they had truly been with one of His children. The prospects were indeed bright.

Since then it has been the privilege of one of the "strangers" to speak a kind word to an agent, or share food and shelter with a needy one more than once. The desire to serve that came into her heart through the experience is still growing.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sequence of tenses (Miss I. T. F.)—The correspondent writes:

In regard to the attached copies of letters, which is the better? Is it correct to use the sequence of tenses as italicized in No. 1? No. 1 seems preferable to No. 2 to us because the business referred to is still supposed to be operated on the same basis.

No. 1

According to the records of this office the cancellation of your workmen's compensation policy with the F—— Company will be effective as of Dec. 29, 1933. In reply to our inquiry as to your further need for coverage after that date, you *informed* us that you *are not employing* help *at this time*, and that you *are* operating your business on a partnership basis.

Will you please furnish this office with a copy of the partnership agreement under which you are operating, signed by all parties to the agreement.

No. 2

According to the records of this office, the cancellation of your workmen's compensation policy with the F—— Company will be effective as of Dec. 29, 1933. In reply to our inquiry as to your further need for coverage after that date, you *informed* us that you *were* not employing help, and that you *were* operating your business on a partnership basis.

Will you please furnish this office with a copy of the partnership agreement under which you are operating, signed by all parties to the agreement.

So far as sequence of tenses is concerned, we prefer No. 2.

When the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense ("informed"), the verbs in the subordinate clauses should also be in the past tense ("were") unless a general truth or a fundamental and continuing fact is stated. A change in a company's operating plan, which may be only temporary, can scarcely be considered a general truth or a universal fact. Therefore, the rule permitting the present tense (in the subordinate clause) in "He *said* that two times two *is* four" could not be said to justify "You *informed* us that you *are* doing this."

The purpose of sequence of tenses is to make language harmonious; and a present tense after a past tense must have indisputable and immediate justification in order to overcome the obvious offense to the ear.

With regard to the composition of the letters, we must confess that styles differ, with clarity, friendliness, and brevity being the desired ends. Both letters as they now stand require a question mark at the end of the second paragraph.

The following form is submitted for whatever it may be worth:

The cancellation of your workmen's compensation policy with the F—— Company, according to our records, will be effective as of Dec. 29, 1933. We note from your reply to our inquiry regarding coverage after that date, that you are now operating your business as a partnership and are employing no one.

The adjusting of this matter can be facilitated by your sending to us a copy of your partnership agreement, signed by all parties.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone).

George Washington was called "the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country" in an editorial by Benjamin Franklin's grandson, B. F. Bache, in the Philadelphia Aurora, March 6, 1797.

"The injustice and cruelty of man holding man in bondage" was discussed by Philip Freneau in an editorial, "Slavery The Curse of America," in the New York Time-Piece, March 20, 1797.

Noah Webster's spelling book was condemned and his dictionary derided by Benjamin Franklin Bache in an editorial in the Philadelphia Aurora, July, 1800.

"The Horrid Custom of Duelling" was the title of an editorial in the New York Evening Post, Nov. 24, 1801, eight days after it was founded.

William Coleman, first editor of the New York Evening Post, was a Massachusetts lawyer, a student of the classics, and a product of Phillips Andover Academy.

The Federalist newspapers of the United States opposed the War of 1812 with England. For its opposition the Federalist Republican of Baltimore was attacked by a mob and its plant demolished.

Nathan Hale, able and courageous founder of the Boston Daily Advertiser, 1814, was a nephew of the Revolutionary patriot and martyr by the same name.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

201

Before leaving this morning a telephone message to the house conveyed the startling and astonishing information that the river had overflown its banks so my brother who had set up with a friend and had just laid down and I flew to the scene and soon had the situation well in hand

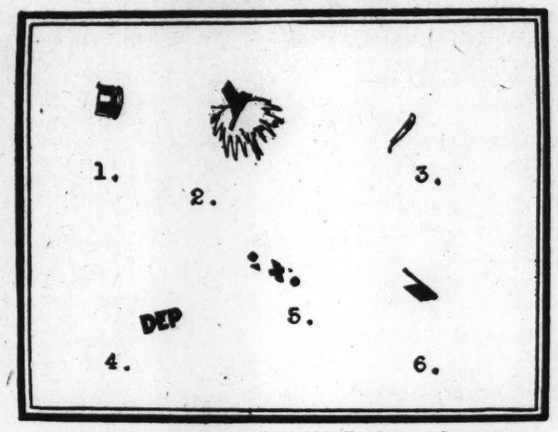
Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHEN men speak ill of thee, live so as nobody may believe them.—PLATO.

Ad-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

In Lighter Vein

Sure!

"What part of a cow do the chops come from?"

"Don't you know?"

"Do you?"

"Haven't you ever heard of a cow licking its chops?"—*Siren.*

Making Tempus Fugit

"I hear the men are striking."

"What for?"

"Shorter hours."

"Luck to 'em. I always did think sixty minutes was too long for an hour."—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

Lamblike

The Sweet Thing: "So you've seen father, darling. Did he behave like a lamb?"

The Suitor (grimly): "I'll say he did! Every time I opened my mouth he said 'Bah!'"

Fire Sale

Mrs. Newlywed: "I'm sorry, dear, but dinner is a little burned tonight."

Mr. Newlywed: "What? Did they have a fire at the delicatessen today?"—*Pathfinder.*

If I Had a Million

Two boys were discussing the things which they most desired. They were accustomed to rising early and making the fires each morning, and the world looked dark.

"Well," said one, "the thing which I think I would get first, if I had billions of dollars—"

"Yes, yes," said the other, "go on!"

"The first thing would be an alarm clock with a busted buzzer."

Answers

"My wife is cooking her first Christmas meal—will you come to dinner?"

"Certainly, old chap. I have always shared your troubles."

Sentiment

Father: "But, my dear Dorothy, your husband owes me a lot of money. I don't think he should expect me to lend him more."

Daughter: "Well, father, he has to get it somewhere, and he has a certain sentiment about keeping his creditors in the family."—*Grit.*

Golden Voice

"I can't think why they make so much fuss about Miss Smith's voice. Miss Jones has a much richer voice."

"Yes, but Miss Smith has a much richer father."—*Buen Humor* (Madrid).

The Children's Corner

The Shepherds' Star

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GERTRUDE, who lived in the suburbs of a very big city, was looking forward with eager anticipation to spending a week-end in the city itself during the month of December. Her Aunt May, who had lately gone to live in a city apartment, thought that Gertrude would like to see the big city stores all dressed in holiday attire for Christmas. Moreover, because she knew that Gertrude was learning to know and to name the stars of first magnitude, she wrote, in her note of invitation, "As a very special attraction, I am going to show you the Shepherds' Star—that is, if we have a clear night."

Gertrude was quite thrilled, although she didn't exactly know what her aunt meant. "Do you suppose Aunt May means the Star of Bethlehem?" she asked.

"Perhaps Aunt May has in mind some great electric star," answered mother. "The stores do make wonderful displays for the Christmas season. But I'm quite sure it won't be the real Star of Bethlehem, even if it is a true star in the sky, for nobody knows nowadays what that wonderful thing called the Star of Bethlehem really was. Whatever it is, it will be lovely, I'm sure, and since Aunt May speaks of a clear night, I think it must be a real star in the sky."

On Friday, directly after school, Gertrude's mother put her on the train at the little suburban station and Aunt May met her at the station platform in the city. They went right up to the apartment house and what a big place it was!—six stories high, with an elevator to save stair climbing. Gertrude was glad when she found that her aunt lived on the top floor.

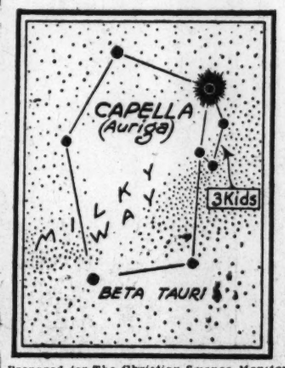
It gets dark so early in December that they needed a light at supper time, and by the time the dishes were done, the stars had begun to come out, for the night was clear. However, Gertrude couldn't see a single star, although she looked out of every window. Indeed, she could scarcely see the sky at all, for there were tall buildings all around.

"Tomorrow," said Aunt May, "we will get an early start and go down town and see the sights, but tonight we'll bundle up and look for the Shepherds' Star."

So they bundled themselves up warmly, and then, much to Gertrude's surprise, instead of going down in the elevator again to get out of doors, they walked down the hall a few steps, opened a door, climbed a short flight of stairs, and came out on a big flat roof under the stars! They were so far above the street lamps that the stars shone almost as clear and bright as in the country.

Facing the northwest, Gertrude was able to see, in the Milky Way, the star she had last learned—Deneb, at the top of the lovely Northern Cross. Lower down to the right shone beautiful Vega, and to the left, Altair, with its two little companions.

"Now for the Shepherds' Star," said Aunt May, "we must turn to the east and look quite high up.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Shepherds' Star

You will easily find it, for it is the brightest star in that part of the sky, and has near it three tiny stars, forming a little triangle."

"I see it!" cried Gertrude.

"That Shepherds' Star is called Capella," said Auntie, "which means a little she-goat."

"I know," said Gertrude, hopping up and down. "Capella is the mother goat, and the three tiny stars are her baby kids!"

"You've guessed it," said Auntie May. "Now you can see why it is sometimes called the Shepherds' Star."

"When I get home," said Gertrude, "I'm going to look for Capella from my southwest window."

"Capella is climbing up the sky higher every night," said Auntie May. "About the middle of January she will be right overhead. Then she will begin to drop down to the west, and in April or May she will be low enough to see from your window, perhaps, off to the west. She is in the Milky Way, like Deneb and Vega and Altair."

Gertrude saw many bright electric stars during her stay in the city, of course, and they were gay and beautiful, but every night she went onto the roof to say good night to Capella, and I think she loved it better every time she saw it. It is a very large and lovely yellowish-white star, and its little kids are so dear!

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

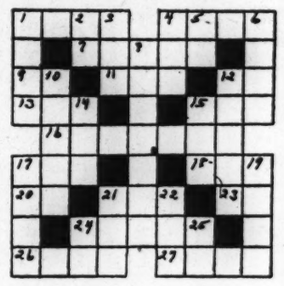
Desserts on Order

MANY busy housewives feel that the "last straw" is when they have to make dinner desserts. One woman found that by putting a sign on her door announcing that she had individual servings of ice-box cakes, pies and fruit cakes, she had no soliciting to do, as women found the required servings less expensive than making the special dessert for themselves. Mrs. L. D. L.

Nameplates

AN INTERESTING hobby and profitable vocation is the making of metal nameplates. Here is the method: Take a piece of copper about one-eighth inch thick; sketch words or design on surface; ink in with printer's ink thinned down with lithographic ink; paint back of metal with shellac; when ink dries, place metal in diluted nitric acid until burning is deep enough; take out, wash, rub off ink. The acid makes attractive granulations on copper. A ready sale usually can be found for these plates. E. S.

Junior Cross-Word No. 58



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—That which is lent.
4—To extend across.
7—Seaport in Arabia on Red Sea.
9—English silver coin (ab.).
11—Plaything.
12—Pronoun.
13—Small present in money.
15—The sun.
16—Hung down.
17—Turkish governor.
18—Twice five.
20—While.
21—Piece of wood used in fastening things together.
23—Note of the scale.
24—A region in Africa.
26—To cry as an owl.
27—Long piece of wood.

Down

1—Inclination to one side.
2—Exist.
3—Word expressing negation.
4—Timid.
5—Parent.
6—Christmas carol.
8—Tinged.
10—Skins of animals.
12—Pattern.
14—To peer.
15—To appoint.
17—City in Maine.
19—To designate.
21—To place in any position.
22—Opening.
24—In like manner.
25—Opposed to YES.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: If you want to see a real queue form, put out a rumor that the government will issue free gasoline tickets at a given time at a given place.

Arkansas Gazette: Our Child Training expert advises Christmas toys of lasting value. And very wisely. Nothing embarrasses dad more than to find that he's worn out the tricky mechanical toy he'd intended for Junior's Christmas.

All Nature

Pronghorn Antelope

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FLEETEST of all North American mammals, and one of the rarest too, is the North American pronghorn, animated lightness, grace, and beauty. During the summer it inhabits the high mountain valleys, descending to the low plains in winter and collecting in bands.

At one time this only American antelope was quite common; herds could be seen at any time on the high dry plains of Arkansas and western Texas, northward through the Missouri valley to Wyoming and Canada. Today, very few are known in the United States, although Canada is succeeding in saving them from extinction.

The pronghorn sheds its horns annually, but unlike the antlers of deer, the horns do not drop off close to the skull leaving the head bare; only the outer sheath is shed. Beneath is a rudimentary new horn, thick, hairy skin, which in time becomes hard black horn. On the other hand, the deer lose a real bony structure, not merely hardened skin but a bony outgrowth of the skull.

Pronghorn antelopes are about three feet high at the withers, and four to five feet long. The eyes are large and are set high on the head. Hoofs and horns are always black. The coat is chestnut mainly, with white on the underparts and hindquarters. The face is dark brown topped with white: three bars of russet yellow across the chest complete the cloak.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'The Books'

The name "Bible" may be traced to the Greek βύβλος (byblos), applied to papyrus, the material of which many of the earliest "books" were made. From this root arose the βίβλιον (biblion), "little book."

The group of books constituting our Bible came to be known in the fourth century of the Christian era as τα βίβλια (ta biblia), "the books." Then, about the thirteenth century, it came about that, owing to the similarity of form, the neuter plural "biblia" was mistaken for a feminine singular, and because of this the Bible came to be thought and spoken of as "the Book" instead of what it really is, a group of very varied "books."

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EVERYTHING FRESH
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Morning Refreshment, Luncheons, Teas. Orchestra daily 3:30 to 6 p. m. Soda Fountain. Close 1 o'clock Wednesday. BRIXTON RD., LONDON, S. W. 9.

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THE OASIS
LUNCHEONS. TEAS
Home-Made Cakes
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Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY. MODERATE PRICES.
Meringues and Fudge
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LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C. and 3 Tokenhouse Buildings, E. C. (Nr. Bank).
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LUNCH 1/9 DINNER 2/6 and 4/-
SPECIAL AFTERNOON TEA 1/-

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FLEET STREET, TORQUAY
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
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50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
147 WEST 43 ST. Rossoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
7 COURSE DINNER While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 75¢

The Barclay
50 WEST 56TH STREET
Luncheon 55c-75c Dinner 90c-$1.10

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE
HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:20.
Extra features Christmas and New Year's Day.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE, 52 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30.
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30
Extra Matinees Christmas and New Year's Day.

WHEN patronizing the restaurants and tea rooms in these columns please mention the MONITOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 19, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Polish-German Opportunity

FRIENDS of peace everywhere are eagerly awaiting further news of the direct negotiations upon which Poland and Germany are now engaged with a view to the settlement of their outstanding disputes. For of all the problems facing Europe those between Poland and Germany are incontestably most explosive.

Official announcement on November 14 of the decision to embark on direct negotiations came with welcome speed as the first concrete action taken by Chancellor Hitler in the direction of implementing the policy of peace which he stressed so vigorously in the Reichstag election of November 12. The announcement, it is true, does not go very far. It indicates that only comparatively minor disputes are to be tackled. Nevertheless with its pointedly strengthened reference to the previously expressed intention of the two countries to abandon force in their mutual relationships, it certainly marks a hopeful beginning of diplomatic moves which in the nature of things must take a considerable time.

Until the talks are further advanced, it would be unwise to be overoptimistic about the outcome of the negotiations. But it would be worse than unwise to minimize their importance. The conversations begin in an atmosphere still colored by deep-seated animosities which have been inflamed for years—one might even say for centuries—by deeds and words deliberately intended to do more than sting. Yet the peace of Europe hinges very closely upon friendly relations between Poland and Germany.

If there is not today a real desire on both sides to forget the past and be good neighbors, the present negotiations will leave matters worse, if possible, than before. And how bad, below a quiet surface, they have recently been can be judged from the gas attack alarms which have been staged in the two capitals. Berlin can be reached in less than an hour by airplane from the Polish frontier and Warsaw in less than half an hour from East Prussia. Unless this physical nearness is reflected in neighborly relations, it is obvious that all the necessary elements are present to bring about spontaneous combustion.

If this fact has at last been realized in the two capitals, the present talks can scarcely fail to yield fruitful results. Apart from the minority issues now being tackled there are trade relations to be regularized, the two countries having been engaged in economic war since 1926. Then there are those inevitable frontier issues which were left as the aftermath of the war. Finally, there are the two major questions of Upper Silesia and the so-called Polish Corridor.

It cannot be too often, or too strongly, emphasized that the solution of these questions, even the last two, can only be achieved in time of peace. The last war did not settle them. Successive and forcible partitions of Poland did not settle them. But what is impossible to enemies, may be not merely possible, but easy, to friends.

The thought of friendship between these two ancient foes is regarded by some people as quite outside the bounds of practical politics. But why should it be? Within the experience of every one of us is the remembrance of erstwhile enemies becoming bosom friends. If this can happen between individuals, it can happen between nations. Indeed, it has already happened between two other neighbors, Greece and Turkey, which had a longer record of continued strife than even Poland and Germany.

Such peacemaking need not seem so strange. Only by adopting a fatalistic, indeed an atheistic, view do we accept the belief that enmity must be eternal. It has no such foundations. Christians at least believe that the world is ruled by a God of peace and not of war. Peace it is which has foundations, peace it is which is natural and normal. Understanding of that fact will help men to base their action upon it. Then we shall cease to wonder that love should prove stronger than hate. Of course, men must so prove it, but they have and can.

In the present situation onlookers—without closing their eyes to the difficulties—might well be ready to accept a new proof. Certainly it is the friendly duty of other countries and of individuals to do all they can to encourage Germany and Poland to achieve a real peace. What has begun perhaps as a mere move on the diplomatic chessboard, may thus be elevated into an event of transcendent significance for mankind. For even as German-Polish relations appear to be the worst danger to the peace of Europe, just so do they offer the greatest present opportunity for thoughtful and hopeful peacemaking.

"Punch and Judy"

HOLIDAYS bring children in throngs to the toy shops and the old-fashioned "Punch and Judy" shows this season is as strong a magnet for them as ever. How they are captivated by that naughty old Punchinello and the ridiculous things he says in his cracked voice and the tragical things that he does in his comical way. It just seems as though Punch could win over anything and everything. But the children know better and they somehow manage to contain themselves until along comes inevitably avenging justice in the form of the alligator.

And the critical parent may wonder what it's all about, unless he, too, thrilled to the same "Punch and Judy" in his own not-so-far childhood. Or perhaps he knows that this same drama, with very slight modifications, has been stirring juvenile and adult children of many nations for centuries. It is believed that "Punch and Judy" originated in Italy, possibly before 1600, probably through one Puccio d'Aniello of near-Naples, who so put it over on the visiting "pagliacci" by reason of his wit and grotesquerie that the strollers had to take him into their company. References are made to "Punch" by the well-beloved Mr. Pepys in 1662, and Covent Garden had its puppet show in 1667. The famous Guignol is just the Gallic for Punchinello.

From this popular "Punch and Judy" show to the children's plays being put on in Los Angeles is but a step. A theater there is again producing "clean, unsophisticated, constructive" dramas. In between come the phenomenal screen success of Walt Disney's delectable "Three Little Pigs," Louisa M. Alcott's charmful "Little Women" and Lewis Carroll's amusing "Alice in Wonderland." Each has the same inherent appeal to the child that is within most of us. And each lends its bit to the recurrent hope that Hollywood will one day give more attention to "the child thought" everywhere.

Modern Dinosaurs

"THE World 1,000,000 Years Ago" furnished one of the bizarre attractions at the recent Chicago world's fair. Extinct animals of the immeasurable past were displayed there, blinking, raging, menacingly lashing. The builder of the show had reconstructed mastodons, pterodactyls, and other prehistoric beasts. Then within each he installed as many as ten electric motors to make them move and snort. None of these canvas apparitions gave the sightseer a start, but there is serious danger when an extinct monster does come to life.

For example, America would be a great deal better off if the ancient saber tooth tiger were to be revived instead of the saloon. Today's public does not know much about the ferocity of either of these brutes. Many people of the present day are as innocent of the damage done by the saloon as of the ravages of the antediluvian curiosities.

However the Chicago Tribune once gave the saloon a "character," as it was about to quit its old abode, which serves admirably as a letter of introduction on its wished-for return. Said that eminently antiprohibitionist newspaper:

> If the veritable narrative of the American saloon were ever written, it would make the decadence of Rome look like an age of pristine purity in comparison. . . . The liquor business has been the faithful ally of every vicious element in American life; it has protected criminals, it has fostered the social evil, and it has bribed politicians, juries, and legislatures.
>
> The inherent corruption has extended even to the so-called decent saloons. There are few that do not serve adulterated products, and it is an unusual proprietor that is not more pleased when his patrons are getting drunk than when they keep sober. . . . We have been speaking of the "decent saloon"; the other variety is almost unspeakable. The smallest count in the indictment against the evil barroom is its persistent evasion of the law.

The Tribune knew the saloon, for when it wrote in 1917, there were 6385 of them in Chicago. During its later fight against prohibition the Tribune scoffed at the possibility of the saloon's return. Now Chicago is one of the first cities to vote it back, a curious new edition but essentially the same old thing.

In reviving the past—whether under the name of tavern, inn, beer parlor, or club—the distillers and brewers will do a bigger and better job than the showman who imagined the world a million years ago. He made a relatively tame set of furies. Whenever anything went wrong with any of them he had to send a repair man into the interior of the reptile to resuscitate it.

The whisky and the beer makers won't have any trouble like that. When they pour their gin, whisky, and old-time beer into the saloon, it will be born anew to its life of destruction and jump into the making of disasters as energetically as ever. Unlike the artificial dinosaurs, the saloon will not get out of repair, but the people who visit it will. It will dump out on the scrap heap young and old who have been broken by it.

Lawmakers who would not like to see sons, daughters, or friends fraternizing with a furious monster out of the past should keep it in the past. What society has once made extinct must be kept a fossil.

A Century-Old Responsibility

IT IS difficult to get very much exercised about a defaulted debt which has been outstanding for nearly a century. The world is too much cluttered up with the obligations of the last generation and with the problems connected with them to spare much sympathy for the lot of creditors who received the bonds by way of inheritance. But the $7,000,000 foreign debt of Mississippi is in a very special category. The Mississippians actually went to the extreme of writing repudiation in their Constitution; in other words, they not only wouldn't pay, but made it illegal for any succeeding generation to pay.

A debt is not of course binding in honor merely because the debtor has signed on the dotted line. There are debts which confer no such responsibility. In this category are some of the obligations which were assumed by several of the southern states during and after the war between the states. The creditor was as blameworthy as the debtor. And in some cases the debtor was obviously neither responsible nor representative. Yet, even so, contract has attained such a sanctity for itself that repudiation is seldom paraded, and is nowadays disguised under the cloak of persistent default.

For what reason, then, was the Mississippi debt repudiated? We find that it had nothing to do with Civil War or with carpetbag reconstruction. It was contracted in several series of bonds, a generation before the war between the states, to provide Mississippians with badly needed banking facilities.

It is true that some question arose after the negotiations as to the part of this debt which set up the Mississippi Union Bank in 1838. One would like to know more of the matter before passing judgment. But, so far as one can trace, the only exception taken against the issue at the time was on the grounds of its questionable constitutionality. And here the records are clear. All the courts in Mississippi up to the Supreme Court have confirmed its validity. Yet the Mississippians never heeded the verdict.

Of late years the governors, in response to pressure from the bondholders, have taken refuge in the Constitution, an organic law which the governors are pledged to uphold. But a wrong is never made right by inserting it in a constitution. Rather, if it is indubitably a wrong, all the more reason exists to have it stricken out of a record which is equivalent to a state's written code of conduct.

The deed was done in those dark days of post-war reconstruction. It was recommended by a northern governor who was anxious to ingratiate himself into the good opinion of Mississippi. The Legislature, to quote Senator Thomas F. Bayard, reporting in 1875 to the United States Senate, was "confessedly a venal body of men in which the defeat of any measure of reform or the passage of any measure of iniquity could cheaply be procured." Such a verdict is upheld in all contemporary records.

However, the people confirmed the repudiation by referendum. The responsibility therefore lies at their door. Mississippians of repute have long held up the act as a blot on the State's escutcheon. Successive governors, till time dulled the edge of memory, constantly pleaded for the solemn reaffirmation of at least the Planters Bank bonds. But it is apparently easier to get something into the Constitution than get it out. Opportunity will be given Mississippians next year to revise their Constitution. Perhaps the action which Monaco is seeking in the United States Supreme Court as one of the Mississippi bondholders will spur the movement. And, by excising the noxious clause, the Mississippians will be bound to meet their responsibility toward the bondholders and compose it on the merits of the case.

Romancers

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS and Louis Joseph Vance seemed to belong to the period before the war. True, they had written a book a year or more, Chambers since 1893, Vance since 1905. But there was something in the style of each of them that seemed to be typical of the early nineteen-hundreds. Vance was a purveyor of mystery stories, Chambers of romances of the Four Hundred.

Neither man was particularly a favorite of the literary critics, but each had a large public. Both started as artists; Chambers in the Latin Quarter of Paris, Vance in the New York newspaper world. Both turned early to writing. If they did not add greatly to the literary glory of America, they reflected the taste of a class and a period. It is difficult to explain the early teens of the twentieth century in the United States without reference to "The Common Law" and "The Lone Wolf."

The Casual Day

Winter

Carved with December's steel-cold artistry,
And printed on the vellum of soft night,
Patterned with patch of snow and line of tree,
My window is a woodcut, black and white.

Boston's Foreign Policy Association the other day heard Newton D. Baker confess that men, as well as women, sometimes give their hats a second thought. It seems Mr. Baker, in France as United States Secretary of War in 1918, solved some of his problems with a derby.

The fiery Clemenceau also resorted to the derby. But not so much out of respect for hat etiquette as for his own marked individualism. Mr. Harold Nicolson's diary of the peacemaking days at Paris records that A. J. Balfour, walking with the Tiger of France, and noting that Clemenceau was wearing a derby, apologized for his own top hat. "I heard it was obligatory to wear one," he explained. "So did I," replied Clemenceau.

> On the Chicago Elevated a man gave a woman his seat. She fainted. On recovering, she thanked him. Then he fainted.

L. A. S. evidently felt readers of the Casual Day would profit by seeing this gentle reminder of the continuing need for good manners. It does raise a question as to whether a man should offer a woman his seat in the subway. Neither a gentleman nor a lady wishes to be made conspicuous, and it is difficult, even outside of Chicago, to retain a comfortable obscurity after making such a gallant and unusual gesture.

* * *

The time really is not propitious for this discussion. After all, it is to the men that we must appeal. And of what use will it be to appeal to men who have just come out of the down-town Christmas shopping crush? Having tried to get through to a necktie counter, or around the corner of a busy street, or into a department store elevator, these men are too winded to argue, too muddled to comprehend. All they can do is sit limply in the elevated or subway or trolley seats into which they have been pushed and gasp in reply: "The ladies—never fear—are quite—able to take care of themselves."

> A leader of the Provincetown (Mass.) art colony suggested to its members the other evening that "several hundred thousand acres of art be plowed under before the spring painting commences." But a prospect that the Civil Works Administration will be able to afford the artists some relief in return for patriotic posters is said to have removed a few furrows from their brows.

Many a professional actor in these hard days would feel he had achieved fortune, if not fame, were he to go through his performance each evening knowing that a taxi was waiting for him outside the stage door, and that he would be able to meet the charges at the end of his ride. A mere amateur in New York already has this luxurious sense of security. Having played his part, he leaves the theater in a cab that has been awaiting him all evening. And he is not worried even about the fare. He is the driver.

Homeward Bound

EVE of December 24—snow falling lightly only to melt and leave slippery pavements—metropolis crowded with shoppers—stores decorated with gayest of hues—Christmas truly in the air.

Facing such a picture, at a busy intersection stood Early Tumbleweed. Dejectedly he watched the passing throngs of merry shoppers. Indifferently he listened to the honking horns of the impatient motorists. Playful snowflakes flicked his squinted eyelids as he watched the millions of shimmering lights.

But what now! The flickering lights had gone. In their place came a lone window, from which shone forth an amber beam across a snow-covered yard. A new picture filled his mental vision, taking him back ten years to the night he left the farm . . . his home. A night just like this, only the ground was covered with snow. He could hear his father's words . . . "It's the homestead, son, and I want you to take it over. We can work together."

He could see his mother, rocking in her favorite chair, pleading with wistful face for him to stay. How clear it all was . . . as if it were yesterday that he stamped out of the door . . . his father's final words ringing in his ears . . . "Don't ever come into my house again." The sting of those words was still with him.

And he hadn't gone back, hadn't written or heard a word from home since that night. Tried to write? Yes. But always giving in to pride . . . or was it stubbornness? True, he had "made good" in the city, but something was lacking . . . Home.

* * *

The shriek of a motor horn brought him rudely from his reverie. Snow was falling faster. Turning up his collar Early Tumbleweed walked briskly down the avenue. Approaching the railroad station, he hesitated—No, he would not go back. Then he entered. Walking straight to Track 17 he scanned the list of stations posted on the board. There it was—Caribou—Home.

As he watched people hurrying to and fro about the station, all seemed following the same thought, to get home. Then toward him came a man carrying a large suitcase. The gait was familiar. Could it be? . . . "Ben," involuntarily cried Early Tumbleweed. The man glanced at him without recognition and passed on through the gate. Again the cry "Ben" escaped his eager lips. This time the man turned and came back.

"Ben Ward!" exclaimed Early Tumbleweed.

"Right ye be. And who are ye?"

"Don't you remember Early Tumbleweed?"

"Early . . . Early . . . Wa'll I vow! Where ye been? Yer Mother and Dad have missed ye, boy. It's been a long time."

"How are they?" he asked with disguised eagerness.

"Fine and dandy. Say, won't they be glad to see ye, though."

"But I'm not going home, Ben. I was just standing here . . . er waiting for someone."

"Ye bet yer were waiting for someone and that someone be me. Now I'm here and Mr. Man you're a-goin' home with me."

"But Dad . . . what'll he say?"

"Boy, he has told me many times that he was sorry for what he said to you."

* * *

As Early lay in his berth that night, listening to the clicking of the wheels, each click, clickety, click, over the rails, kept ringing in his ears . . . "goin' home, goin' home," until he finally began to hum it, too, and so was lulled to sleep.

Awaking next morning he looked out upon a different world. Snow was heaped as high as the train window. Flakes floated softly down, adding a fluffy and sparkling surface to the frozen crust. These familiar scenes made him exceedingly happy, and as the day progressed so did his happiness increase.

Early gazed dreamily out of his car window at the passing landscape. Thoughts of home filled his mind. Soon he would be there. Dusk was beginning to envelop the countryside. Lights flickered here and there from barns and houses as they flitted swiftly by.

"Caribou, Caribou," boomed the porter's voice.

Early grew tense with excitement. A lump filled his throat.

"Here we be," said Ben. "My horse and pung are over to Ed Libby's livery stable."

Early Tumbleweed climbed slowly from the train, scanning as he did the haunts of his boyhood. How familiar everything looked. Just as if he had gone away yesterday. There was Jake Ebben's barber shop with the same letters still missing from its sign. Frank Phair's blacksmith shop and Ed Libby's livery stable. Nothing had changed.

Then into Ben's sleigh to be whisked homeward. The pung slipped swiftly over the new snow. Bells jingled merrily on Molly's straining breastplate. As they passed the thickly settled part of the town, sounds of familiar Christmas carols drifted to their ears. Green, white and red lights shone brightly through the evergreens in the windows. Of course! It was Christmas Eve.

* * *

Quickly they left the town behind and moved out into the more rural sections. At last they reached the crest of West's hill. Early stood up and looked eagerly down into the valley. The swirling flakes beat a stinging tattoo against his face. But he was unmindful of all this. For below he saw what he had pictured mentally so many times. Home—nestled behind that screen of swaying pines that always sheltered the house from the winter's blast and drifting snow.

And as they drew nearer a gleam of light moved slowly from the barn to the house. A glistening pail in the hand of the moving figure flashed the beams of light into the snow. "See, Ben, it's Dad. He's just going in from milking."

As the sleigh reached the driveway, Early jumped. Plowing his way to the veranda, he tiptoed to the kitchen window where a light glowed out onto the snow. Cautiously he peered into the window.

There he saw what his heart had yearned for these long years. His mother. A little silver had streaked her hair, but she moved as briskly as ever about the large kitchen. The table was set for supper. Tempting viands steamed in the well-filled dishes.

Standing with one foot upon the hearth of the kitchen stove, rubbing his hands together above its shiny covers, was Dad. At his feet lay Dick, his boyhood playmate, looking up at his master with a world of devotion. Everything so familiar to Early! The kitchen had its same inviting coziness. The old clock on the shelf still had its cracked face. Dad's shaving mug with its broken handle on the shelf under the silver-framed mirror. On the wall directly below was the razor strop . . . how well he remembered that!

Early Tumbleweed could wait no longer. He turned quickly from the window and entered the vestibule. With a quick push he threw open the kitchen door and joyfully shouted, "Merry Christmas!"

He was home again.

L. F. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Housing and Empty Houses"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I be permitted to say a few words in reply to Mr. Willis J. Abbot's article under "Watching the World Go By" in the Monitor, on the subject of "Housing and Empty Houses," where he asks a friendly question: "Shall the Federal Government enter the rental field as a competing landlord?"

I have no connection whatever with the Federal Government, but am as an engineer interested in restoring activity among the building trades, which are, when active, the natural markets for the steel, stone, sand, lumber, cement, glass, hardware and other industries. Their volume of cash circulation is well over $7,000,000,000 a year, or twice the automobile volume, every cent of which would stiffen bank credit directly, and stimulate indirectly the supplementary industries, such as textiles, shoes, furniture, coal, comestibles, etc. Restoring of activity in the construction business or the building trades will give employment to a sufficient number of workers now idle, to really start recovery, because the bulk of common labor and semiskilled workers are absorbed by these trades.

It is just a question which is the greatest sufferer, the nation or the landlords. Also which is of the greatest importance, bearing in mind that if the nation suffers, the landlords will suffer with it. How did these landlords come to be overbuilt; did they plan for tenants that did not exist? The fact that they made a mistake in their premises is no reason why a national recovery program should be stopped. They were not forced into their building operations, but the nation is forced into reconstruction; so much so that my answer to Mr. Abbot's question is most emphatically: Yes, slum clearing and low-cost housing is necessary even if it means competing with the landlords.

But there will be no "competition" such as the question implies, and the landlords are not so worried about this "competition" as are those interested in the mortgage market, with underlying and involved collateral ramifications of credits. All that needs to be said about this "competition" is that there will not be any, for if the proposed building program furnishes 2000 new jobs, it will by the same token furnish 2000 new tenants as well, and the 2900 rooms proposed will take care of only 900 of these, leaving 1100 to go to the anxious landlords with their vacant apartments at $6.30 a room, and the NRA wage codes will put enough money into their hands to enable them to pay those rents.

Low-cost housing affords accommodation to the wage earner in the $1000 a year, or less, range. Families within this range are skating on ice so thin that the loss of one day from their work is felt immediately. Further, this income range has more time lost through being laid off between jobs, etc., than any other, so that those in it are never making the $19 a week steady that $1000 a year indicates. With an idleness factor of 20 per cent, the $19 a week income dwindles to about $15, which is the minimum NRA wage. The sooner we begin to see clearly that it is the precariousness of their economic status that makes our panics, the better for us. For they are the mass purchasers of our commodities.

I have no hesitancy in saying that as long as their purchasing power is maintained, there will be no great panics. To discuss remedial measures relative to the superstructure is silly as long as the substructure is being crushed.

By making wage earners out of the slum dwellers, we are making tenants and purchasers out of them, and as each new accommodation takes the place of a slum dwelling razed, it is just a replacement, not a new competition, and twice the number of tenants will be provided, by giving the work to the unemployed, who are now paying no rents, or paying a fraction only, and from relief funds at that.

G. A. FLINK.

Wilmington, Del.

Monitor Originality Approved

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have my congratulations over the completeness and the brilliancy of your anniversary copies of the Monitor. They were original in composition and arrangement and told the story of the Monitor's progress and illustrated it in a way that made every reader feel that in your paper is a publication of which the nation and the world could rightfully feel proud. It was a marvel of fine printing and reproduction of pictures, but above and beyond the physical features shone forth its text—its splendid editorials, constructive news, and first of all, again, its interpretations of vital happenings of the country and the world.

When the proposed launching of the Monitor was announced twenty-five years ago, I was one of thousands who shrugged their shoulders. No one without the sublime faith of Mrs. Eddy would have ventured to dispute the general belief that an international daily newspaper could not long stay in the already overcrowded field. The final challenge to such skepticism is the completion of the $4,000,000 publication building, all paid for and equipped with the most modern equipment ever assembled under one roof. When it is recalled that the undertaking reached its wondrous fulfillment in face of financial chaos, one may get an idea of what is behind such a movement for the betterment of the world and its people.

BARTON CHEYNEY.

Wilmington, Del.

Will "Control" Control?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to note your report of what Dr. Fred B. Smith said at the meeting of the Federal Council of Churches when he declared the return of legalized liquor will bring in its wake "another wave of ruthless violation by the organized liquor dealers and dispensers. It is to be hoped," he added, "that there is none among us so foolish as to believe that these fancy new methods of control of the sale of liquor will be observed any more than were the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act."

Those persons who think some form of "liquor control" is going to control liquor or liquor venders are probably in for a rude awakening.

In New York City, they are going to license "respectable bootleggers," thus turning law breakers into law-abiding citizens. But is there any reason to suppose that they will not continue breaking laws?

The Brewers' Journal for May 1, 1910, carried this statement: "No matter what laws may be made to cripple the beverage industries of our present times, they cannot and will not be observed by those managing these industries."

The Rockefeller Survey, which advocates unlimited sale and advertising of beer, is patterned to some extent after the Quebec method, which is notorious for the increase in bootlegging, drinking by young people and all those things which were so painful to the wets under prohibition.

F. C. HALL.

Salem, N. J.